

THE STURGE COLLECTION

AN ILLUSTRATED SELECTION OF
FOREIGN STONE IMPLEMENTS,
BEQUEATHED IN 1919 BY
WILLIAM ALLEN STURGE,
M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

By
REGINALD A. SMITH
KEEPER OF BRITISH AND MEDIAEVAL ANTIQUITIES

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PREFACE

THIS second and final volume of the Sturge Bequest contains selections from the foreign section of the vast collection made by Dr. Allen Sturge, who died on 27 March 1919. As the specimens were not excavated under the supervision of himself or any other archaeologist trained on modern lines, the Bequest cannot be expected to add much to scientific knowledge; but the mere handling of large numbers of flints has a definite educational value, and in many cases the excellence of the flaking not only attracts attention but excites our admiration. Students will be grateful to Dr. Sturge for amassing this material and making it public property, while those unable to inspect the originals may enlarge their knowledge of types from the plates and drawings accompanying the text.

The arrangement of the material under continents and countries has presented some difficulties; but in general the European countries, and the sites represented in the collection, are in sequence according to their increasing distance from Britain. Africa, Asia, and Australia follow, but the Index preserves an alphabetical order for the continents, for the countries belonging to each of them, and the localities in each country; and it is hoped that any sites represented in the Bequest will be easily found. The running numbers are continued from the first volume, which contained selected specimens from the British Isles; and the same method of describing each item has been followed, the locality in italics after the length-measurement being as given on the label, sometimes supplemented or explained by words in Roman type. The fraction in brackets under each illustration expresses the scale of reproduction, ($\frac{1}{4}$) being full-size, and ($\frac{1}{2}$) for instance indicating that the original is twice the length of the illustration, or four times its area. To make the descriptions more easily intelligible, it may be mentioned that the word 'face' is used to distinguish any broad flaked surface from the 'sides' or side-edges that are normally obvious, for example, on a hand-axe. The faces are seldom quite flat, whether the flaking is primary or secondary; but they are the parts of an implement on which it naturally rests, though there are exceptions to this rule.

As in the preceding British volume, certain specimens are selected, for one reason or another, from a site or district to represent sometimes a large number; but such a selection cannot be expected to tell a complete story, and the introductory remarks to each section generally indicate where further information can be obtained. Foreign prehistoric literature is, however, difficult of access in this country, though comprehensive works have been written with select bibliographies, useful enough to those familiar with the language. Any who come to the collection with special knowledge will be glad to find at a glance the material in which they are interested; and it is for them rather than for beginners that the Bequest is arranged and catalogued as far as circumstances permit.

The index which serves as an inventory of the foreign part of the Bequest from the Old World (the American section is regarded as Ethnographical) has been prepared by Mr. E. M. M. Alexander, a volunteer assistant in the Department, who has also arranged the collection in two basements below the offices of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities. No gallery space can be found for any part of the Bequest, but the part catalogued in this and the previous volume is now arranged, in show-cases and storage, for easy examination by students, who have only to ask permission in the Department. The line-drawings have, as before, been executed by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, who serves this and other Departments as official draughtsman and has acquired

a special facility with flints. Besides the usual difficulties in indexing foreign place-names, there has been the risk of misreading labels on the specimens; some are almost illegible and many names have been inaccurately spelt by collectors or vendors. Thousands of specimens bear Dr. Sturge's printed labels, but they mostly belong to large series of which precise details are lacking; and inscriptions in pencil and ordinary ink are notoriously perishable. In using the index it should be remembered that specimens from all sites marked with an asterisk are illustrated and described at the page indicated. The other entries show the number of specimens from each site, with a summary classification according to types.

For obvious reasons the numbering of the figures and plates runs on from the earlier volume: the actual pagination begins anew.

R. A. S.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- Anthr.* = *L'Anthropologie*, in progress (vol. i, 1890).
BSA = *Bulletins et mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris* (Paris).
BSPF = *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* (Paris, from 1904).
CIA Monaco = *Compte-rendu du Congrès international d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie préhistoriques*, Monaco, 1906 (2 vols., 1908).
CIA Genève = Do. Genève 1912 (2 vols., 1913).
CIA Portugal = Do. Coimbra and Oporto, 1930.
Commont 1913 = Victor Commont, *Les Hommes contemporains du Renne dans la vallée de la Somme* (1913).
CPF Angoulême = *Congrès préhistorique de France: Compte-rendu de la huitième session*, Angoulême, 1912.
CPF Lons-le-Saunier = Do. Lons-le-Saunier, 1913.
CPF Périgueux = Do. Périgueux, 1934.
Déch. Manuel = Joseph Déchelette, *Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique, celtique et gallo-romaine*, 2 vols., 1908-14.
DF = *The Desert Fayum*, by Miss G. Caton-Thompson and Miss E. W. Gardner (text and plates): Royal Anthropological Institute, London, 1934.
Ebert = Max Ebert, *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, 14 vols., 1924-9.
Flints = *Flints, an illustrated manual of the Stone Age for Beginners* (British Museum, 1928).
*Guide*³ = *Guide to Antiquities of the Stone Age* (British Museum, 3rd edition, 1926).
HP = *L'Homme préhistorique* (Paris, 1903-28).
IPH = L'Institut de Paléontologie humaine, founded by the Prince of Monaco at 1 rue René Panhard, Paris XIIIe (near the Jardin des Plantes).
JRAI = *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* (London, in progress).
MacCurdy = George Grant MacCurdy, *Human Origins: a Manual of Prehistory*, 2 vols., 1924.
*Mus. Préh.*² = Gabriel et Adrien de Mortillet, *Musée préhistorique*, deuxième édition, 1903.
Obermaier, Steingeräte = Hugo Obermaier, *Die Steingeräte des französischen Altpaläolithikums* (1908).
Phil. Trans. = *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*.
*Préhist.*³ = Gabriel et Adrien de Mortillet, *Le Préhistorique, origine et antiquité de l'Homme*, troisième édition, 1900.
PZ = *Præhistorische Zeitschrift* (Berlin, from 1909, in progress).
Rel. Aquit. = *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*, by E. Lartet and H. Christy, edited by T. R. Jones (London, 1865-75).
Rev. Anth. = *Revue anthropologique*, publiée par les professeurs de l'École d'Anthropologie de Paris, incorporating in 1921 (vol. xxxi) the *Revue mensuelle de l'École d'Anthropologie de Paris* (quoted as *REA*).
RP = *La Revue préhistorique*, vols. i-vi (Paris, 1906-11).
Sturge = *Collection préhistorique*, par Dr. Allen Sturge (Guide to his Collection at Nice, prepared for the International Congress at Monaco in 1906).

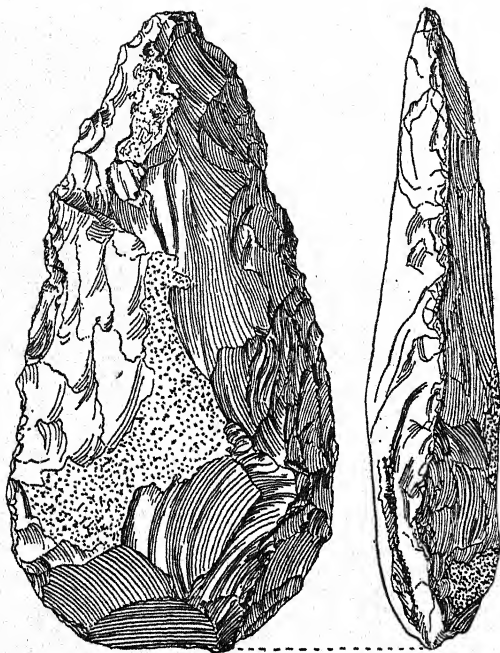
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SELECTED IMPLEMENTS

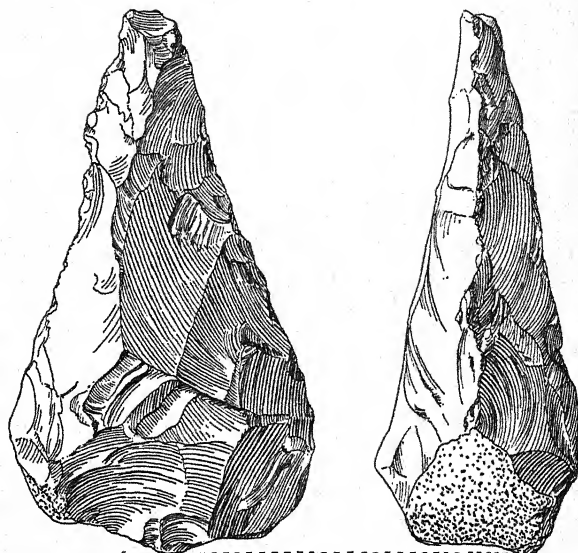
SOMME VALLEY

Amiens owes its fame as a palaeolithic centre chiefly to its south-eastern suburb St. Acheul, which is on the left (south) bank of the Somme, about 40 miles from the English Channel. Pioneer work on the Pleistocene deposits of the river was published by Sir Joseph Prestwich in 1860 (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. cl, 277); and the next important advance was made by Professor Victor Commont, who summarized his own local investigations in 1913 (*Les Hommes contemporains du Renne*, from *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, vol. xxxvii). The latter author distinguished the river-terraces as follows, reckoning the height from the sunk-channel: the top or 4th terrace, 55 metres or 183 ft.; 3rd terrace, 40 metres or 133 ft.; 2nd terrace, 30 metres or 100 ft.; 1st terrace, 10 metres or 33 ft. The sunk-channel at St. Acheul (29 miles from the estuary) is at 13 metres or 43 ft. O.D.; at Montières (25 miles from the estuary), 10 metres or 33 ft. O.D.; and at Abbeville (15 miles from the estuary), 15 metres below sea-level or 50 ft. below O.D. These figures are given in tabular form in *Archaeologia*, lxiv, 197, with details of the Carpentier pit at Abbeville, which is on the same level as the better-known pits of Moulin Quignon and Champ de Mars (for which see Prestwich's cross-section of the river: these are both on the 3rd terrace, about 93 ft. O.D. or 143 ft. above the sunk-channel). The palaeolithic finds may be summarized as follows from Obermaier's article in Ebert, xi, 186: upper layers, La Madeleine, Tardenois and later; weathered zone of later Loess, Solutré; top of later Loess, Upper Aurignac; upper pebble-bed of later Loess, middle Aurignac; middle of later Loess, upper Le Moustier; pebble-bed at base of upper Loess, lower Le Moustier; early decalcified Loess (loam), upper St. Acheul with white patina; early Loess-sand, lower St. Acheul. In the firm upper sand of the 2nd terrace, Abbeville (Chelles) types; and in the river-gravel of the 2nd and 3rd terraces, pre-Chelles. The 4th or highest terrace has no fauna or industry. Several of Commont's papers are referred to by Obermaier, *Steingeräte*, 14-16; others contributed to *Anthr.* are given in the index of vols. i-xx issued with vol. xx (1909); but the majority were published by local societies and are therefore difficult of access.

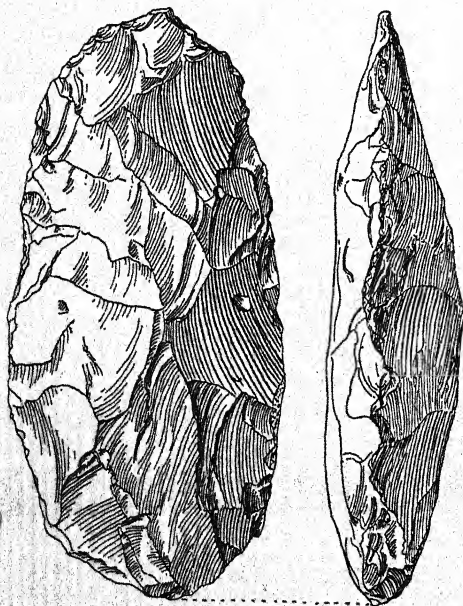
- 535 HAND-AXE, tongue-shaped, lustrous brown and yellow patina, with patches of white crust and old white surface on the butt; cutting-edge all round, one side zigzag, the other with reversed S curve, edges dulled. L. 6.8 in. *St. Acheul, Amiens*.
- 536 LONG OVAL PALAEO LITH, mottled grey and yellow patina, cutting-edge all round, sides slightly zigzag but straight, one patch of yellowish crust, edges dulled. L. 6.2 in. *St. Acheul*.
- 537 HAND-AXE with tapering point, one face chipped nearly flat, thickish at the butt which is crusted at both ends: the sides rather zigzag and the ridge not quite central, black with yellowish inclusions, rather rolled. L. 5.6 in. *St. Acheul, Amiens* (Greenwell collection).
- 538 OVATE HAND-AXE, with pronounced S twist, cutting-edge all round, thickest in the middle, with fairly even sides: inclusion on one face, both faces marbled pinkish-yellow and grey, rather rolled. L. 4.5 in. *St. Acheul*, 1882. *St. Acheul* type.



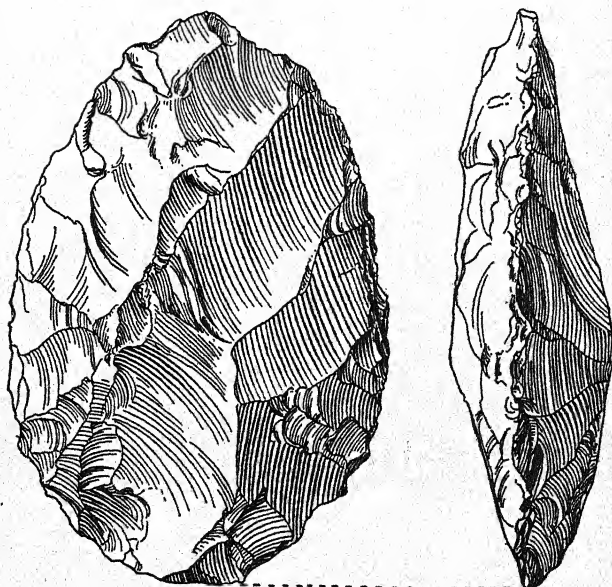
535. Hand-axe, front and side, St. Acheul. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



537. Hand-axe, front and side, St. Acheul. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



536. Hand-axe, front and side, St. Acheul. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



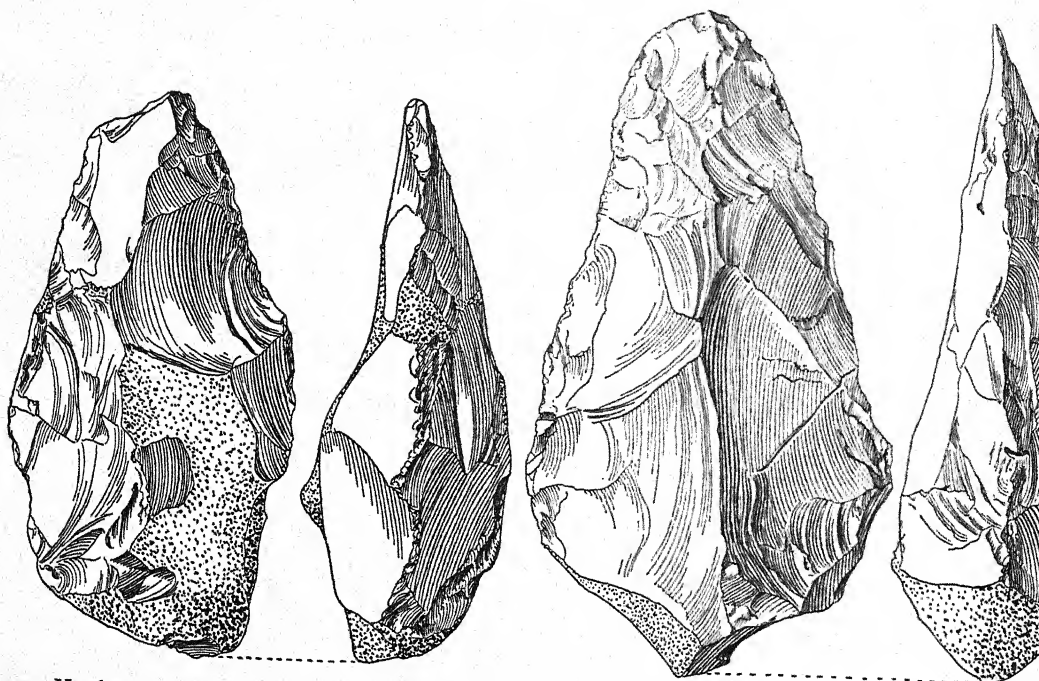
538. Hand-axe, front and side, St. Acheul. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

FRANCE, VARIOUS

- 539 HAND-AXE, coarsely flaked with much crust remaining, shades of brown to black, with creamy patina on edge of crust: point broken across, one side zigzag, rather rolled. *L.* 6 in. (15.3 cm.). *Moulin Quignon, Abbeville, Somme, 1870. Abbeville (Chelles) type.*
- 540 HAND-AXE with white patina and grey patches, crusted at the butt; tapering from the blunt butt to a rounded point, boldly flaked on both faces, the sides straight and fairly even, and edges dulled: cracked in several places. *L.* 6.9 in. (17.6 cm.). *Moulin Quignon, Abbeville, 1876? St. Acheul type.*
- 541 TONGUE-SHAPED HAND-AXE with basil point (*en biseau*), cutting-edge all round, straight and even sides, unrolled condition, dark brown with lighter spots. *L.* 5.3 in. *Moulin Quignon (Abbeville, on 3rd terrace upwards at 133 ft. above the sunk-channel of the Somme). St. Acheul type. The section was described by Prestwich (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Nov. 1863, p. 497).*
- 542 HAND-AXE, tongue-shaped, chipped nearly flat on one face, which has some white patina, the other brown rather mottled, light crust on blunt butt, the edges sharp and straight. *L.* 4.7 in. *Moulin Quignon. Le Moustier type?*
- 543 HAND-AXE, ovate with pronounced 2 twist, yellow patina, cutting-edge all round, slightly rolled. *L.* 3.5 in. *Abbeville, Somme. Late St. Acheul type.*
- 544 HEAVY FLAKE, yellowish-grey marbled, bulbar face plain with large bulb, signs of use on both sides, that on the left being stepped (resolved): slightly rolled. *L.* 4.9 in. *Montières, Amiens. St. Acheul date.*
- 545 POINTED HAND-AXE with one face chipped nearly flat, the other with patch of pinkish crust in the middle and at the butt, the rest yellowish-grey, nearly white in places: fairly fresh condition. *L.* 4.6 in. *From gravel at Beillant, St. Sever, Charente-Inférieure. La Micoque type.*
- 546 OVAL HAND-AXE with both ends sharp and rounded, the sides straight and even, and greatest thickness in the middle; cavity in one face and much iron-moulding on a horny or white surface. *L.* 6.2 in. *France, obtained at Châteaudun (Eure-et-Loir).*
- 547 HAND-AXE, subtriangular, with thick crusted butt and creamy-white patina with patches of iron-moulding and manganese spots; fairly sharp with nearly straight and even sides and thin point. *L.* 5.6 in. *Near Paris.*
- 548 'POINT', grey and cherty, with sharp edges, two straight sides with slight working, plain bulbar face and large bulb, with faceted butt. *L.* 3.4 in. *Villejuif, near Paris (Ivry-sur-Seine, Seine). Le Moustier period. For Loess and other plateau deposits here, see reference in Anthr. xli, 153.*
- 549 LEVALLOIS FLAKE from a tortoise-core, oval with large bulb and faceted butt, pearl-grey with white linear markings and high lustre, quite sharp. *L.* 3.8 in. *Mesnières (Seine-Inférieure).*
- 550 IMPLEMENT of the 'slug' type, resembling a short pick, white with much iron-staining, pointed and squared ends, one face chipped flat. *L.* 5 in. *Méru, Oise (Beauvais).*

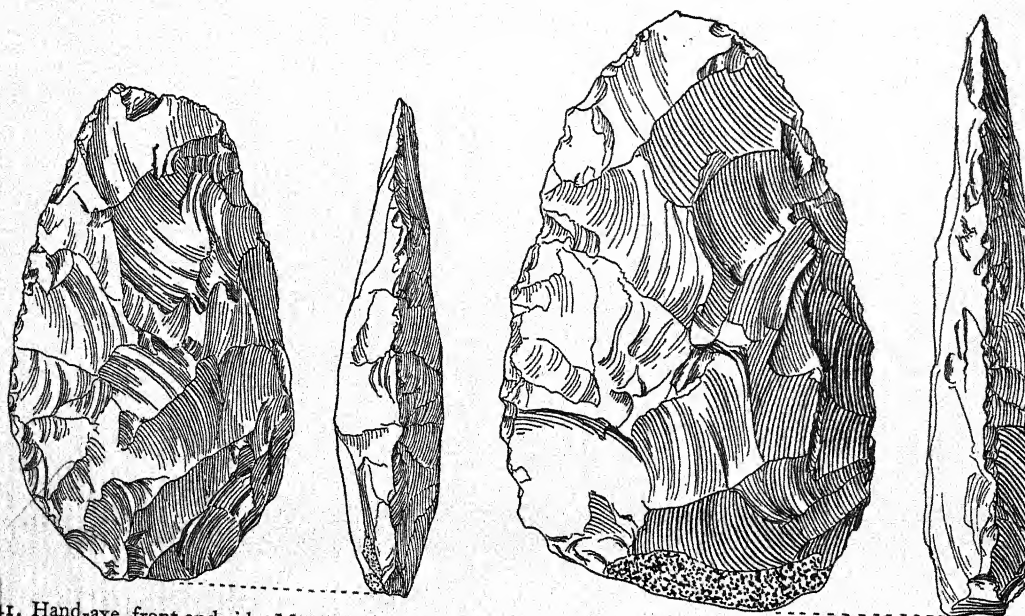
LAMMERVILLE

This locality is in the basin of the Vienne, a tributary of the Saane (near Dieppe, Seine-Inférieure), and is mentioned as producing hand-axes and Le Moustier types (*Préhist.*³ 565, 601); but the present series is neolithic, apparently from the collection of Michel Hardy.



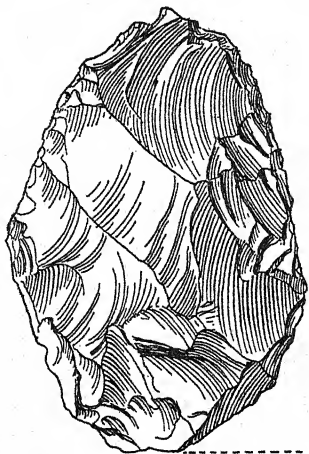
539. Hand-axe, front and side, Moulin Quignon. (1)

540. Hand-axe, front and side, Moulin Quignon.



541. Hand-axe, front and side, Moulin Quignon. (1)

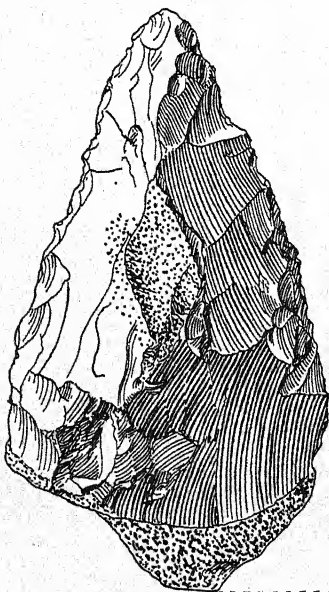
542. Hand-axe, front and side, Moulin Quignon.



543. Hand-axe, front and side, Abbeville. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



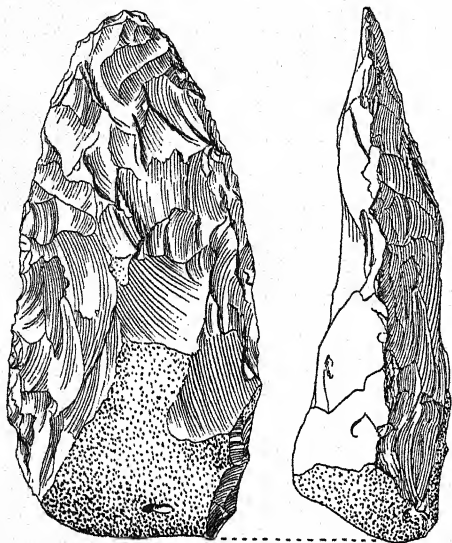
544. Flake, front and side, Montières. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



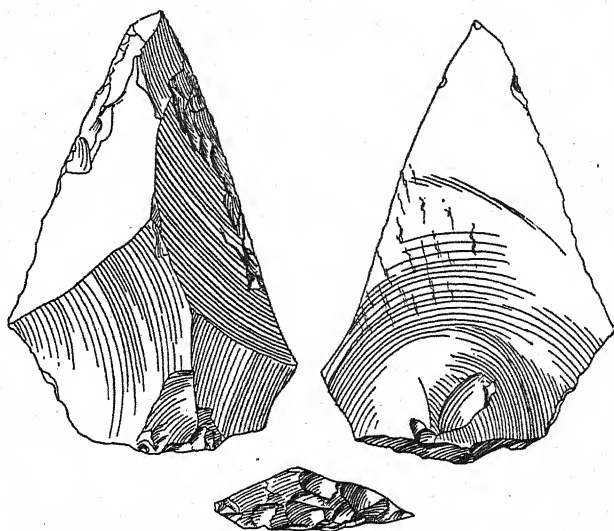
545. Hand-axe, front and side, Beillant. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



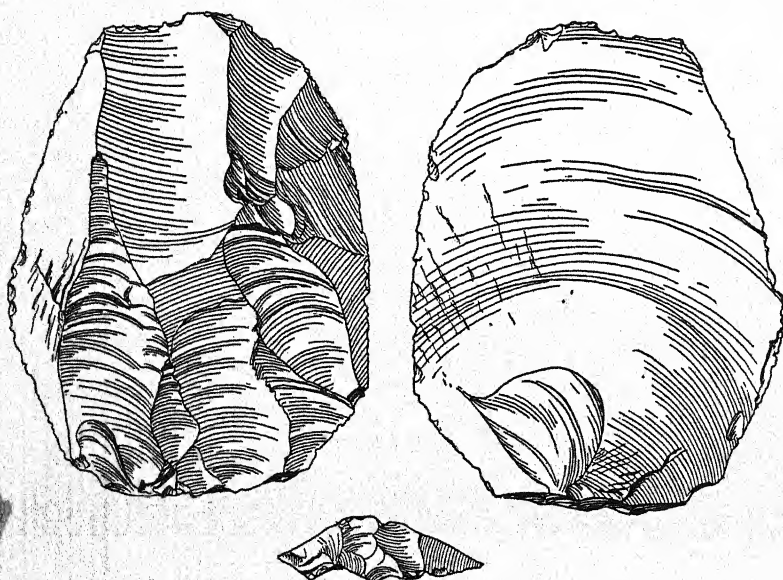
546. Hand-axe, front and side, Châteaudun. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



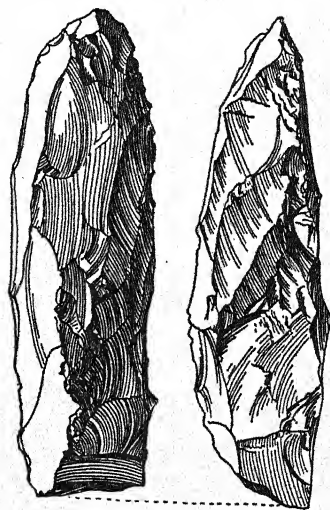
547. Hand-axe, front and side, near Paris. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



548. 'Point', front and back with butt, Villejuif. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



549. Flake, front and back with butt, Mesnières. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



550. Implement, front and side, Méru. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- 551 BROAD END-SCRAPER with almost parallel sides, which are slightly used, bulbar face plain and slightly concave, some crust, mottled grey with slight iron-marking. *L.* 2.5 in. *Lammerville, Seine-Inférieure, N. (M. H.).*
- 552 BROAD SCRAPER thickest at the butt, semicircular edge trimmed, mottled grey, sharp, with iron-marking. *L.* 2.7 in. *Lammerville, Seine-Inférieure, N. (M. H.).*
- 553 END-SCRAPER on broad blade, platform at butt, the sides sharp and unworked, median ridge, yellowish-grey. *L.* 1.5 in. *Lammerville, Seine-Inférieure, N.*
- 554 FLAKE with median ridge and point like a graver, but without the characteristic slice (*coup-de-burin*), speckled yellowish-grey with much iron-moulding. *L.* 3.3 in. *Lammerville, Seine-Inférieure, N. (M. H.).*

BOIS DU ROCHER

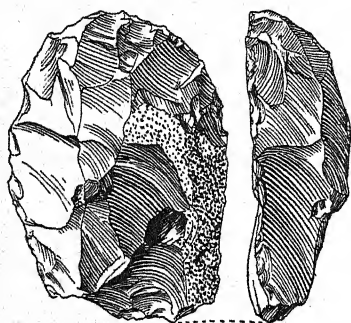
This well-known site in Côtes-du-Nord (St. H len, near Dinan, Brittany) has yielded hundreds of small hand-axes made of quartzite (a refractory material), also characteristic Le Moustier forms, the whole dating from the middle palaeolithic period. There was evidently a factory on this site, the evidence being given in *Mat riaux pour l'histoire de l'homme*, viii (1873), pp. 163, 245, where the types are classified.

- 555 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE, subtriangular, speckled grey, with cutting-edge all round and sides with slight   twist. *L.* 2.8 in.
- 556 QUARTZITE 'POINT' of Le Moustier type made from a flake, light grey with dark markings, the butt chipped thin. *L.* 3 in.
- 557 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE, subtriangular, dark grey with iron spots, trimmed but thick at the butt, one face nearly flat. *L.* 2 in.
- 558 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE, subtriangular, grey with iron markings especially on ridge, cutting-edge all round, but blunter at angular end of butt (site of bulb). *L.* 3.3 in.
- 559 QUARTZITE ALMOND-SHAPED (AMYGDALOID) HAND-AXE, cutting-edge all round, the sides straight and even, thin at pointed end: light grey with darker markings like 556. *L.* 3 in.

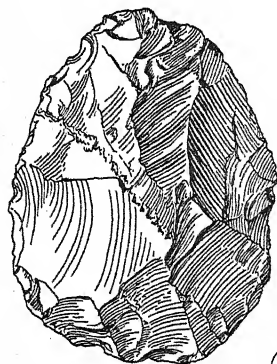
CAVE   MARGOT, MAYENNE

Besides those figured, there are three flakes of similar material, one with pronounced facets on butt, another a double side-scraper; and some phase of the Levallois culture is indicated.

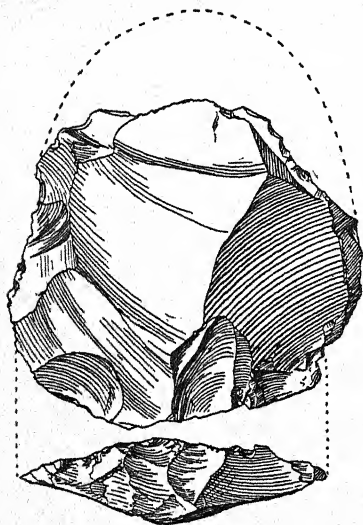
- 560 LEVALLOIS FLAKE-IMPLEMENT, the pointed end missing, prominent bulb and faceted butt, the side edges slightly used, sharp condition, speckled grey. *L.* 2.9 in. *Cave   Margot, Mayenne.*
- 561 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*), some facets on butt, with squared end and signs of use on one side, crusted on the other, speckled grey with brown line below the buff crust. *L.* 2.2 in. *Cave   Margot, Thorign -en-Charnie, Mayenne. Le Moustier style.*



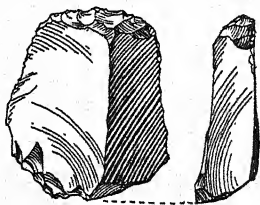
551. Scraper, front and side, Lammerville. (3)



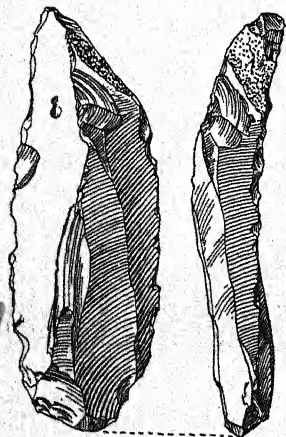
555-9. Quartzite implements, Bois du Rocher. (3)



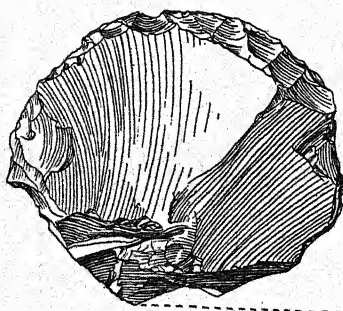
560. Flake-implement with butt, Cave à Margot. (3)



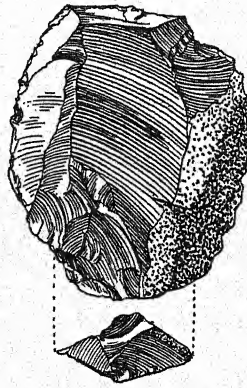
553. Scraper, front and side, Lammerville. (3)



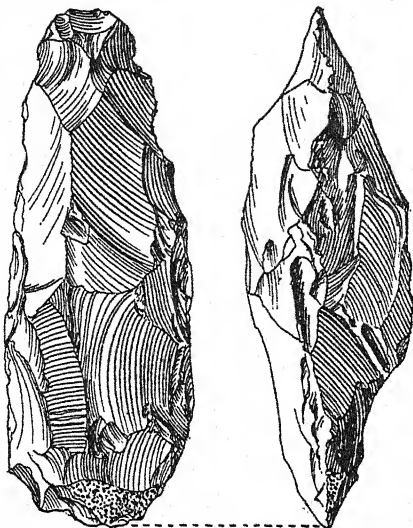
554. Flake, front and side, Lammerville. (3)



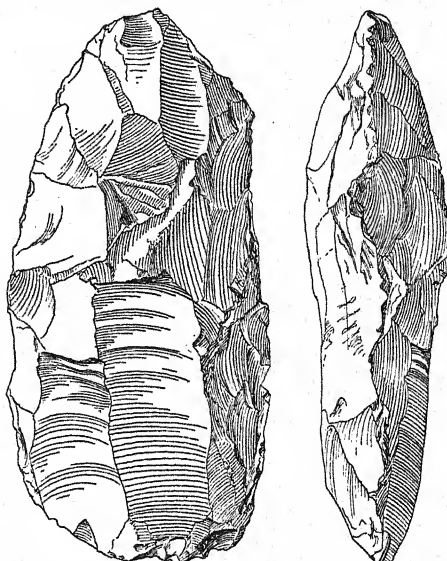
552. Scraper, front and side, Lammerville. (3)



561. Side-scraper with butt, Cave à Margot. (3)



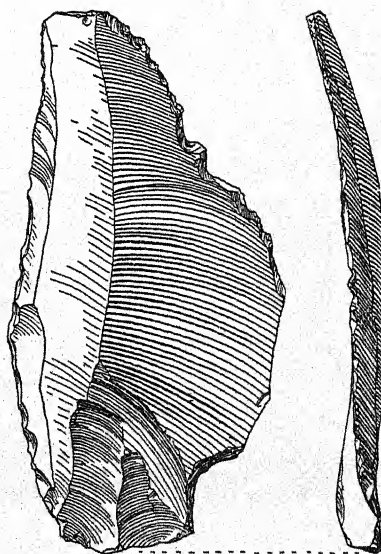
562. Implement, front and side,
Villiers-Louis. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



563. Implement, front and side, Yonne. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



564. Implement, front and side, Villeneuve
l'Archevêque. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



565. Flake, front and side, Pressigny. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

DÉPT. YONNE

The following specimens are all probably of neolithic date, from various sites in the Department.

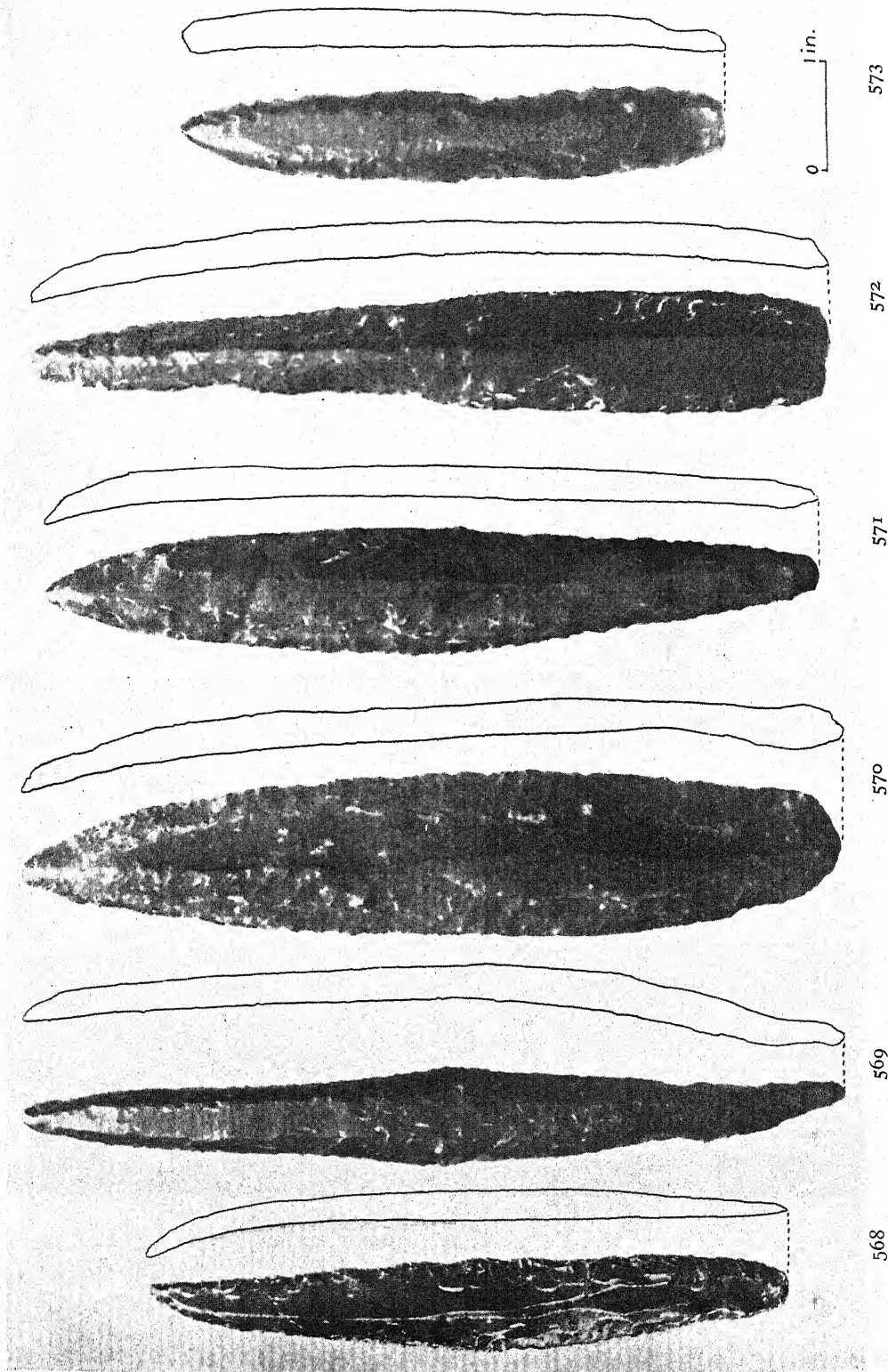
- 562 CELT-LIKE IMPLEMENT, roughly flaked, with thin sharp butt, thickest in the middle, the sides battered, white patina with spots of iron-mould. *L.* 4.1 in. *Villiers-Louis* (Theil-sur-Vanne), *Yonne*.
- 563 CELT-LIKE IMPLEMENT, almost oblong, both faces flaked, one with some longitudinal flakes detached from the broad (cutting) end; rather zigzag sides and much iron-moulding, the colour horny to white. *L.* 5.8 in. *Yonne*.
- 564 IMPLEMENT with celt-like outline but blunt at the broader end, bluish-white with cherty patches and much iron-marking, the sides rather zigzag and narrower end irregular. *L.* 6.3 in. *Villeneuve l'Archevêque, Sens, Yonne*.

LE GRAND PRESSIGNY

This site in Indre-et-Loire has long been known as the source of a peculiar honey-coloured flint which was worked on the spot by primitive man at various periods, as shown by local artifacts and refuse. Attention was drawn to it in England by Sir John Evans as long ago as 1865 (*Archaeologia*, xl, 381); and the inverted stratification due to hill-wash is noticed in *Geological Magazine*, lxi, 18. To the references in Déch. *Manuel*, i (esp. pp. 355, 490, 493, 629, 661) may be added *Anthr.*, xii (1901), 550 (J. de Saint-Venant) and *HP*, 1907, 74 (A. de Mortillet). A catalogue of the Pressigny Museum has been published, and noticed in *BSPF*, 1930, 84; see also Dr. L. Dubreuil-Chambardel, *La Touraine préhistorique*, p. 79, and several papers in *CPF Tours*, 1910, with bibliography on p. 234; and Dr. Baudouin in *CPF Lons-le-Saunier*, 1913, p. 226 with distribution map for the Vendée on p. 243. Finished products such as long-pointed blades for daggers were widely distributed, and the workshops extended over several communes. The cores from which blades were struck with great precision are known locally as *livres de beurre* (pounds of butter), and their significance was long debated. Though many palaeolithic hand-axes have been found, the greatest extension of the industry was in neolithic times. For a typical core and further details, see *Guide*³, p. 150.

- 565 FLAKE with small platform and bulb, a notch near the butt, and irregularly jagged edges, some signs of use on the edges of the bulbar face: honey-coloured with white markings. *L.* 4.2 in. *Pressigny, Indre-et-Loire*.
- 566 FLAKE with prominent bulb, one side jagged but nearly straight, the other curved, crust on the point; unrolled, dark honey-coloured with slight markings. *L.* 4.4 in. *Pressigny, Indre-et-Loire*.
- 567 FLAKE with prominent bulb and trimmed platform at angle, a spur on the opposite side, and signs of use on both edges; honey-coloured, with lighter markings. *L.* 3.9 in. *Grand Pressigny*.

The exceptionally long flakes found in various parts of western Europe are no doubt due to the use of Pressigny flint from Indre-et-Loire which had peculiar qualities and was largely exported in prehistoric times (see nos. 565-7). Though exploited in the palaeolithic period, this abundant supply was also available in the later Stone Age, and its distribution was at a maximum in the period named after Robenhausen. These long



BLADES OF PRESSIGNY FLINT, WITH SIDE VIEWS (reduced)

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blades seem to have been used generally as daggers or spear-heads with appropriate mounting, and an article on several found in Belgium was contributed by MM. Hamal-Nandrin and Servais to *HP*, 1928, pp. 1-10, with bibliography. Two of Pressigny flint have been found in Guernsey (*Ant. Journ.* xii, pl. xix, p. 68).

The following are illustrated on Plate xiii

- 568 FLINT FLAKE with plain concave bulbar face, the other with median ridge and trimmed along both sides, grey patina shading into white, especially where chipped and on the ridges and side-edges. *L.* 6.1 in. *R. and F.* (Rollin and Feuardent sale), May 1889: found with small axe, France.
- 569 BLADE of Pressigny flint, honey-coloured, concave bulbar face trimmed near bulb, the other steeply flaked along both sides, pointed at both ends. *L.* 7.9 in. Charenton, bed of the Seine (Charenton-le-Pont, Seine).
- 570 FLINT FLAKE with concave bulbar face slightly trimmed at butt end, median ridge and careful ripple-flaking along both sides, greyish-brown, with lighter markings. *L.* 7.8 in. Gavardin, près Rigny-sur-Arroux, Saône-et-Loire.
- 571 BLADE of Pressigny flint, honey-coloured, plain bulbar face slightly concave, the other with median ridge and careful trimming along both sides, sharp point. *L.* 7.3 in. France.
- 572 BLADE of dark brown flint (Pressigny?), plain bulbar face slightly concave, both sides carefully trimmed, lower half with parallel sides, the upper half tapering, with triangular section. *L.* 7.5 in. Moulins, Allier.
- 573 BLADE of Pressigny flint, honey-coloured, with flat bulbar face, slightly chipped, both sides steeply trimmed, and ridge polished, the point blunted or smoothed. *L.* 5.1 in. Fabricator for flaking, neolithic, France, *R. and F.* (Rollin and Feuardent), May 1889. The worn condition of the point is in favour of the theory that this type was used for pressure-flaking in the manufacture of implements.

SOLUTRÉ, ETC.

(Plate xii, Frontispiece)

The place of Solutré in the Upper Palaeolithic sequence is now established, and its culture is an episode due to the arrival of settlers from Central Europe, who excelled in the working of flint. Early examples of their productions in France are collected on plate xii. The rock-shelter of Laugerie Haute in the Dordogne (see p. 28) might well have been chosen as a title for this industry, as both early and late types have been discovered there, whereas Solutré was prolific in the early forms, thin flint blades of lozenge or pointed oval outline, as opposed to the later shouldered points (*pointes-à-cran*, with the tang not in the middle line). The type-station is in the open air, not a cave or rock-shelter; and is known locally as the Cros (or Clos)-du-Charnier, near Mâcon, Saône-et-Loire. It was explored first in 1866, and the latest excavations are described in *Rev. Anth.*, 1924, 38. Though the earliest finds were of Aurignac character, the typical Solutré work came later in abundance, associated with animal remains, chiefly of the horse. At least 100,000 of this species (a small but rugged breed resembling Przewalski's horse of the Gobi Desert) were represented, the bones being heaped into ramparts. Many of them were burnt, and it is clear that the animals were used for food in large numbers: though the horse is certainly not an arctic species, there were bones of the reindeer, besides red-deer, ox, wolf, cave-hyaena, and mammoth. The flint blades of Solutré were produced by removing thin scale-like flakes from the entire surface, presumably by pressure with a bone or stone

- tool; the earliest or proto-Solutré forms having the plain bulbar surface retouched only near the point. Illustrations of the site, sections, and implements are given by MacCurdy, vol. i, 172-83, a sketch-map showing the distribution of the culture in Europe. Dr. Obermaier gives a summary of the period and culture with short bibliography in Ebert, xii, 301; and works of art dating from this period, formerly supposed to be rare or non-existent, are mentioned in *Rev. Anth.* 1930, 69; and illustrated in *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission*, 1930, 97, by Raymond Lantier, who discredits the theory that laurel-leaf blades were confined to Early Solutré, and shouldered points to the later period.
- 574 (a) TRANSLUCENT POINTED OVAL ARROW-HEAD? with white cameo-like markings, one end imperfect, thin and symmetrical, the edges dulled. *L.* 1.8 in. *Laugerie Haute* (early Solutré).
- 575 (b) LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, chrome yellow, fairly thick, both faces flaked and one end imperfect. *L.* 2.4 in. *Solutré* (Ferry collection).
- 576 (c) LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, yellow, brown at one end, irregular outline, thin and fairly sharp. *L.* 2.1 in. *Solutré* (Ferry collection).
- 577 (d) TRANSLUCENT LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, brown with white markings (not so pronounced as on a), flaked on both faces, with symmetrical outline. *L.* 2.6 in. *Laugerie* (Haute), *Lartet and Christy*, 1863.
- 578 (e) LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, dull brown with irregular flaking, the lower end imperfect. *L.* 2.7 in. *Laugerie* (Haute), *Lartet and Christy*, 1863.
- 579 (f) IRREGULAR LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, carefully worked on both faces, the ridges rather worn, light brown. *L.* 2.1 in. Not labelled. A fairly close parallel is published from Moravia (*Anthr.* xxii, 409, fig. 29).
- 580 (g) LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, slightly imperfect at one end, grey with fairly sharp edges, uniformly thin. *L.* 6.1 in. Said to be from the Volgu hoard, but this is improbable.
- 581 (h) LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, white with stalagmitic adhesions; uniformly thin. *L.* 2.9 in. *Le clos du Charnier de Solutré, Saône-et-Loire, âge du renne*. The site is also called le Cros du Charnier (*Préhist.*³ 634).
- 582 (j) LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, yellowish with stalagmitic adhesions on alternate faces, broken across. *L.* 4.8 in. *Solutré*.

VOLGU, SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE

In the year 1874 workmen came upon fourteen laurel-leaf blades at the depth of 1 metre from the surface in the commune of Rigny, and unfortunately broke three of the group with the mattock. Eleven are in the museum of Châlon-sur-Saône, and one of the others, which came into the market, was purchased by Dr. Sturge. The blades lay horizontally, not flat but on one edge and pressed together, as if to avoid breakage through pressure from above. They varied in length from 9.1 to 13.8 in., in breadth from 2 to 3.4 in., and in thickness from 0.2 to 0.4 in.; so that the specimen described below may be regarded as of medium dimensions. All were of superb workmanship, and probably the work of one artist, who stored them for security. It was only gradually that archaeologists came to recognize them as palaeolithic work, but there is now little doubt that they date from Early Solutré times.

- 582A LAUREL-LEAF BLADE, mottled greyish-brown, thin and flaked all over both faces, points and edges sharp. *L.* 11.1 in. Early Solutré type, from the Volgu hoard: see F. Chabas, *Les Silex de Volgu*; *Déch. Manuel*, i, 147. Not illustrated.

LA QUINA

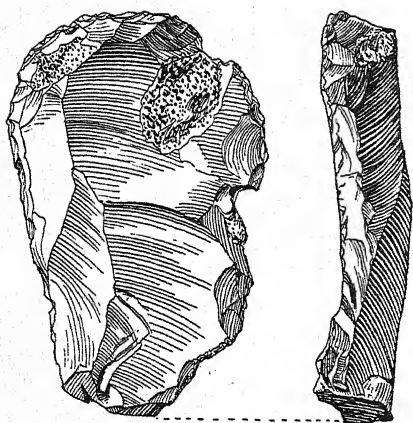
The sites or 'stations' of La Quina (Gardes, Charente) have been excavated and published chiefly by Dr. Henri Martin (*Recherches sur l'évolution du Moustérien dans le gisement de la Quina, Charente*, 1907-10; and *La station aurignacienne de la Quina*, 1931); and a bibliography is published by Chauvet in *Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique de la Charente*, 1896, pp. 307-19. The Le Moustier series from a fallen rock-shelter includes a number of ox, bison, and horse bones used as chopping-blocks, or showing cuts made in dismembering the carcass; but shaped and even polished bones have been found here, the earliest traces of a regular bone-industry. The local finds cover Le Moustier and Aurignac times, but from distinct sites; and the inhabitants favoured a mound between the cliff and the river Voultron (diagram in *BSA*, 1925, p. 12, fig. 5). The cold fauna of Le Moustier is well represented here, and contemporary man was of Neanderthal type. A sketch-map of the district is given in *CPF Angoulême*, p. 946.

- 583 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*), pearl-grey with pale buff crust on upper face, plain bulbar face and bulb chipped away, worked along one side, some step-flaking. *L.* 3.3 in. *La Quina* (Gardes, Charente). A characteristic implement of the culture of Le Moustier.

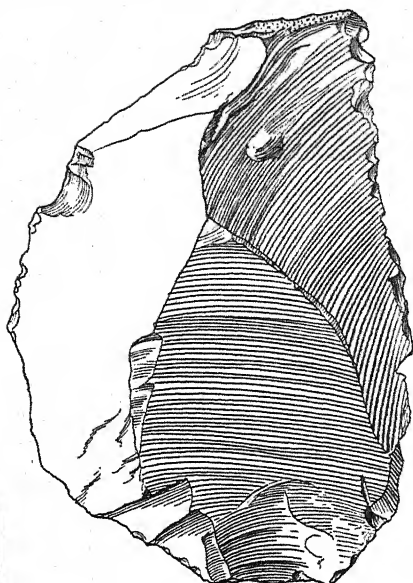
PEU-RICHARD

The camp of Peu-Richard, which is typically neolithic with causeways interrupting the defences, has been recently described with a diagram by Dr. Cecil Curwen (*Antiquity*, March 1930, p. 43); and many references to the literature are given by Déchelette, *Manuel*, i, 653, the first dating from 1882 (*Matériaux*, 1882-3, 505). It is at Thénac in Charente-Inférieure and occupies nearly 17 acres, the outermost of the three ditches being 20 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep.

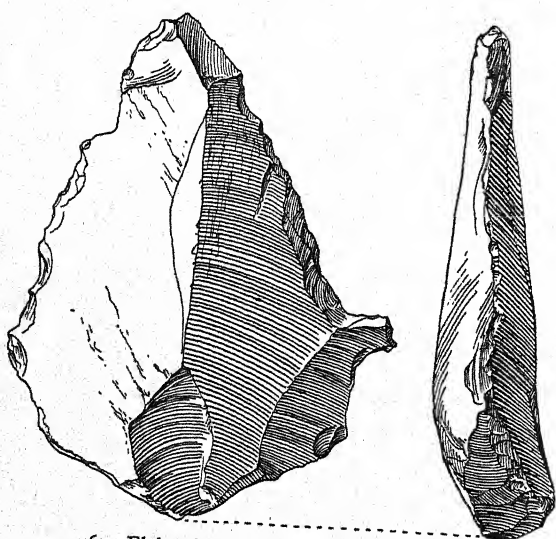
- 584 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, made from a flake, with bulb and platform at one end of angular base, signs of use on one edge of the bulbar face, shades of grey and fairly sharp. *L.* 2.1 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente-Inférieure*.
- 585 ROUND SCRAPER with steep flaking all round and bulbar face flat and plain: brownish-grey. *L.* 1.8 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente* (A. R.). Reverdit collection.
- 586 BROAD END-SCRAPER, with white inclusions, bulbar face flat and plain but rather convex below the scraping edge: speckled black, quite sharp. *L.* 3.2 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente* (A. R.).
- 587 FLAKE with central ridge and overhanging fluted end, signs of use along both sides, and the bulbar face concave, black to dark grey. *L.* 2.3 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente-Inférieure*.
- 588 CARINATED plane, with steep flaking extending along both sides, base flat and plain, purplish-brown with slight iron-moulding. *L.* 2.1 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente-Inférieure*.
- 589 FLAKE with pronounced nose and work along both sides, bulbar face plain and concave, grey-brown with lighter crust. *L.* 1.9 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente-Inférieure*.
- 590 POINTED FLAKE with signs of use on alternate edges as though used for boring in the left hand, black to dark grey. *L.* 2.4 in. *Peu-Richard, Charente* (A. R.).



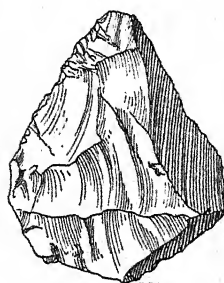
586. End-scraper, front and side, Peu-
Richard. (3)



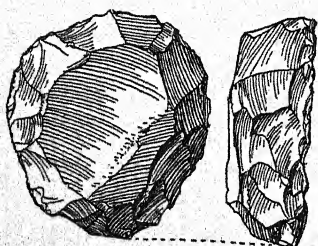
566. Flake, front and side, Pressigny. (3)



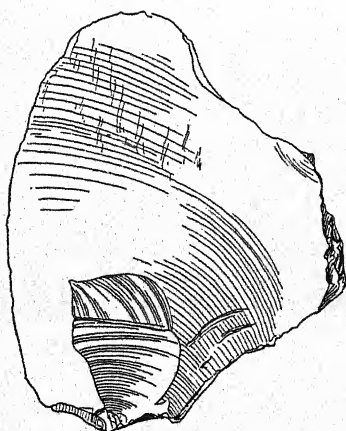
567. Flake, front and side, Pressigny. (3)



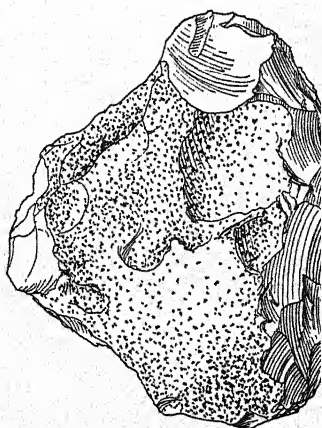
584. Hand-axe, front and back, Peu-Richard



585. Scraper, front and side, Peu-
Richard. (3)



583. Scraper, back and front, La Quina. (3)



LOUZAC, CHARENTE

This site is in the district of Cherves and Cognac, and is not well known, but evidently had a Levallois industry.

- 591 FLAKE IMPLEMENT resembling a Le Moustier 'point', with signs of use on the curved and straight sides, and a lateral butt which is faceted, with prominent bulb: bulbar face plain, grey to white with patch of buff crust. *L. 3.8 in. Louzac, Charente, 1887.*
- 592 FLAKE with prominent bulb and faceted butt, both sides sharp and one coarsely serrated, mottled grey patina. *L. 3.5 in. Louzac, Charente, 1887.*
- 593 'POINT' in late Le Moustier style, prominent bulb reduced, faceted butt and rather steep trimming along both sides, mottled grey. *L. 2.5 in. Louzac.*

LES GONDS, CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE

Besides those illustrated, there are three blades and two small flakes making indifferent end-scrapers from the same site, which is at Pessines, Charente-Inférieure.

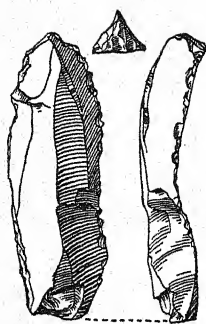
- 594 SCRAPER of pear-shaped plan, bulbar face plain and flat, patches of crust along the thicker side, the broad end trimmed, black speckled with white. *L. 2.8 in. Les Gonds, Charente.*
- 595 END-SCRAPER on blade, notch near the butt end, both sides sharp and the end nearly square, black to grey. *L. 3 in. Les Gonds, Charente.*
- 596 PRISMATIC TOOL, speckled-grey with thick white crust near blunt end, trimmed at point and along both sides. *L. 1.8 in. Les Gonds, Charente.*

GOUR DE L'ARCHE, PÉRIGUEUX

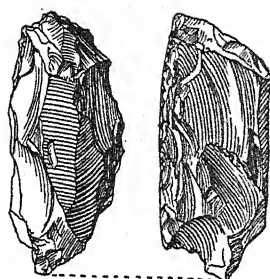
- 597 THICK FLAKE, perhaps used as a knife, with steeply flaked back (in the style of Le Moustier) and plain bulbar face, black with slight markings. *L. 3.4 in. Gour de l'Arche, Périgueux.*
- 598 END-SCRAPER on broad blade, both sides notched irregularly, slight iron-marking on ridges, mottled grey. *L. 4 in. Gour de l'Arche, Périgueux.*
- 599 FLAKE, concave on bulbar face, notches on either side of the point and another below on the thin side, black with lighter specks. *L. 2.5 in. Gour de l'Arche, Périgueux.*
- 600 GRAVER and END-SCRAPER combined with point in median line and notch in side, honey-coloured. *L. 2.8 in. Gour de l'Arche, Périgueux.*

ÉCORNEBŒUF

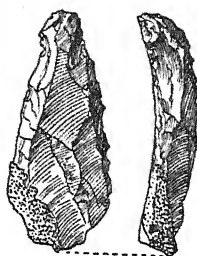
The neighbourhood of Périgueux, the capital of the Dordogne, is particularly rich in surface-finds of early palaeolithic date (*Préhist.*³ 575), and the heights of Écornebœuf near the city are specially mentioned. There are sixteen specimens in the Bequest, of



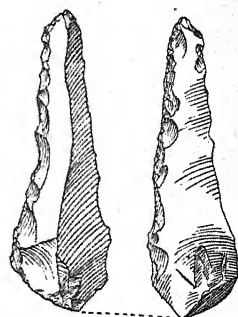
587. Flake, front, end, and side, Peu-Richard. (§)



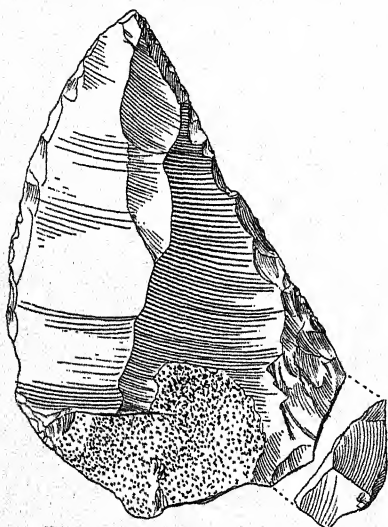
588. Plane, front and side, Peu-Richard. (§)



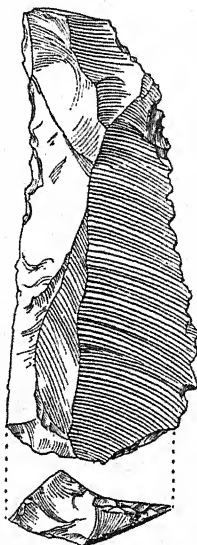
589. Flake, front and side, Peu-Richard. (§)



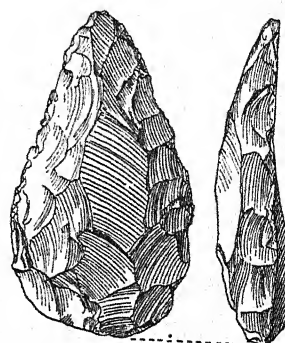
590. Flake, front and back, Peu-Richard. (§)



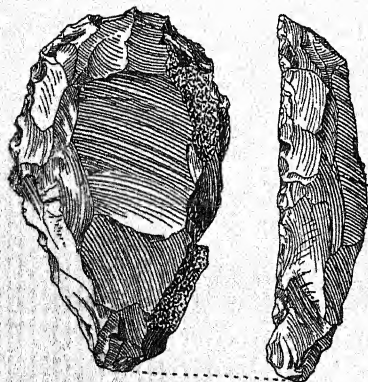
591. Flake, with faceted butt, Louzac. (§)



592. Flake, with faceted butt, Louzac. (§)



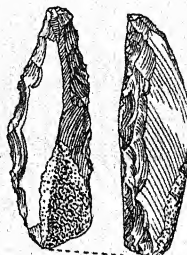
593. 'Point', front and side, Louzac. (§)



594. Scraper, front and side, Les Gonds. (§)



595. End-scraper, Les Gonds. (§)



596. Prismatic tool, front and side, Les Gonds. (§)



597. Flake, Gour de l'Arche. (§)

which two are illustrated: their date is uncertain, but both may belong to the middle or upper Palaeolithic.

- 601 BROAD FLAKE with strong point in central line, and concave worked edge on left side of it, possibly a primitive graver: bulbar face plain, marbled grey and black, sharp condition. *L. 2 in. Écorne-bœuf, Périgueux.*
- 602 'POINT' with high median ridge, bulbar face plain, both sides slightly trimmed, and shallow concavity flanking the extremity, speckled lustrous black to grey, sharp condition. *L. 2.1 in. Écorne-bœuf, Périgueux.*

LE PETIT PUY-ROUSSEAU

This site is in the commune of Périgueux, and is referred to by Déchelette (*Manuel*, i, 128) as one of several in the Department yielding Aurignac specimens.

- 603 DOUBLE GRAVER, dull black with yellowish inclusions, both the ends oblique and the trimmed backing of the points thick and thin respectively. *L. 2.8 in. Petit Puy-Rousseau, Périgueux, 1882.*
- 604 DOUBLE GRAVER, translucent and curved, with notch (perhaps accidental) near the thicker end, which has several 'slices' (*coups-de-burin*). *L. 3 in. Petit Puy-Rousseau.*

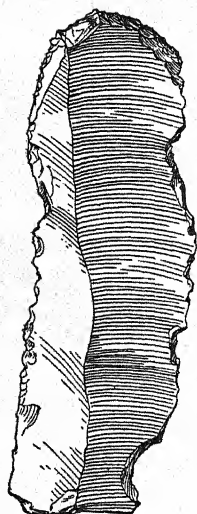
LA BALINIE

- 605 FLAKE of triangular section, with thin point, the sides battered, patch of crust on upper face, bulbar face plain, reddish-brown. *L. 2.6 in. La Balinie, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 606 FLAKE with elongated point, the bulbar face plain and concave, the sides steeply trimmed near the point, dull brown, fairly sharp. *L. 2.9 in. La Balinie, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 607 END-SCRAPER on blade, with two ridges and tapering butt, the sides sharp and barely used, speckled grey. *L. 4.5 in. La Balinie, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*

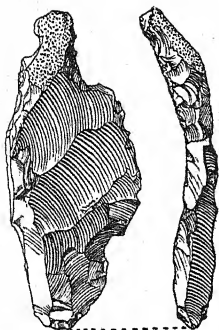
LA BALUTIE

Though classed as a working-site (*atelier*), La Balutie, in the commune of Montignac, was regarded by de Mortillet (*Préhist.*³ 632, 643) rather as a rock-shelter, where *pointes-à-cran* (shouldered points) were discovered by Reverdit. MacCurdy gives the culture sequence: 2. Upper Solutré, with three perfect *pointes-à-cran* forming a cache, deposited in a rock-niche; 1. Le Moustier. Reverdit explored a line of rock-shelters facing south, towards the summit of a hill about 700 ft. above sea-level. That at the west end dated from Le Moustier times, later occupations being farther east, without superposition (*Préhist.*³ 612).

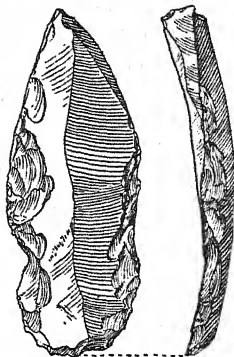
- 608 HAND-AXE, with one face chipped nearly flat, some buff crust remaining near the butt, fairly sharp, speckled white with granular deposit. *L. 3.1 in. La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne, N. (A. R.).*



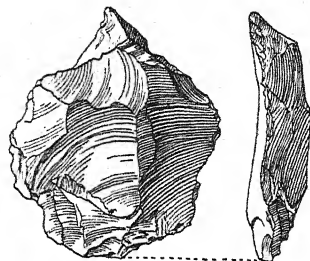
598. End-scraper,
Gour de l'Arche. (§)



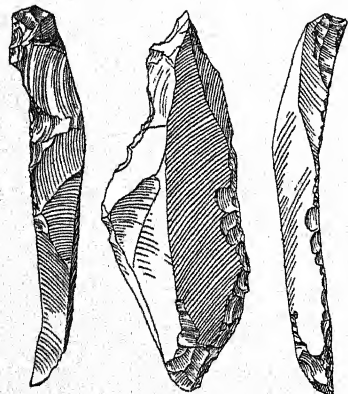
599. Flake, front and
side, Gour de l'Arche. (§)



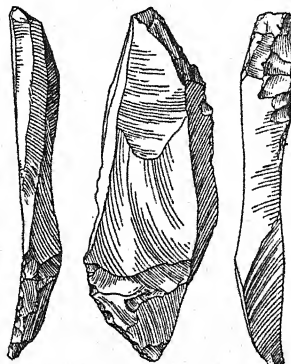
600. Graver-scraper,
front and side, Gour
de l'Arche. (§)



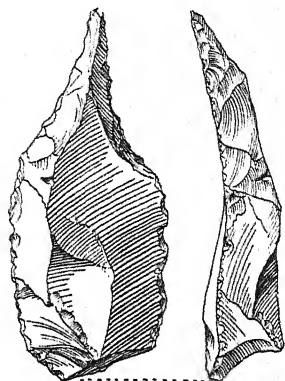
601. Flake, front and side,
Écornebœuf. (§)



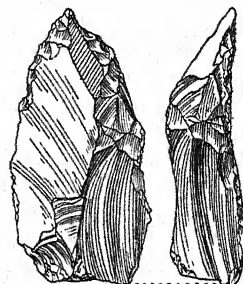
604. Graver, front and two sides, Petit
Puy-Rousseau. (§)



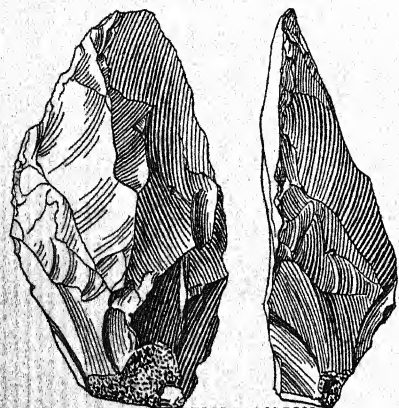
603. Graver, front and two sides,
Petit Puy-Rousseau. (§)



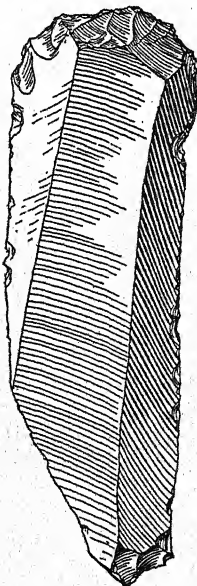
606. Flake, front and side,
La Balinie. (§)



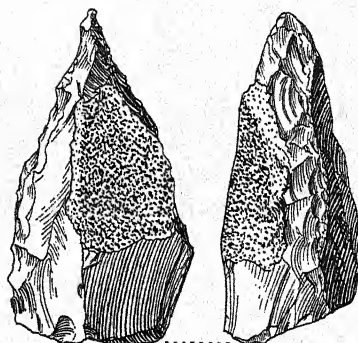
602. 'Point', front and side,
Écornebœuf. (§)



608. Hand-axe, front and side, La
Balutie. (§)



607. End-scraper, La
Balinie. (§)

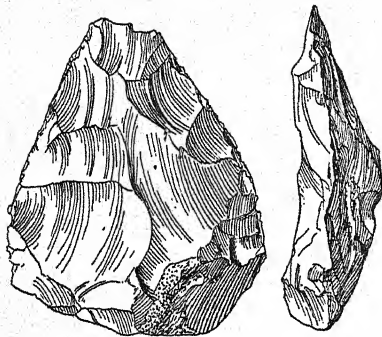


605. Flake, front and side, La
Balinie. (§)

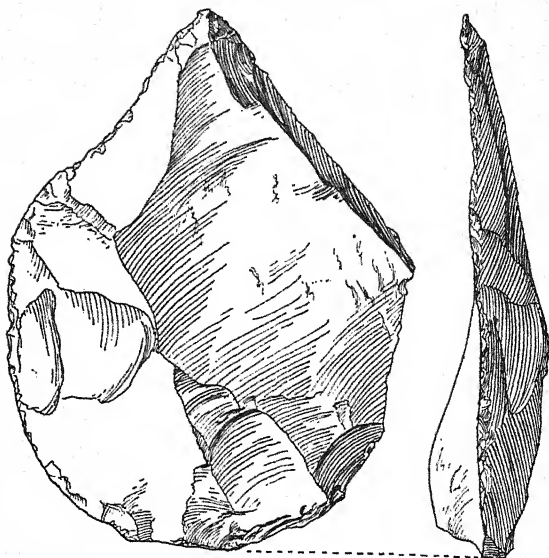
- 609 TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, with sharp angle at one end of the base and a curve at the other, flaked on both faces, one of which has a triangular blue-black patch, the rest bluish-white, quite sharp. *L.* 2.5 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne, N. (A.R.).*
- 610 POINTED FLAKE of Levallois type, with prominent bulb and faceted butt, signs of use on one side of the point, mottled white, darker on bulbar face, sharp. *L.* 4.2 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 611 FLAKE with stout point and alternate work on the sides below the point, suggesting use as a borer in the right hand, mottled bluish-grey with crust on lower edge. *L.* 3.4 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 612 POINTED OR SPURRED IMPLEMENT, with under face quite flat, trimmed all round at a high angle, creamy white with purplish layer in section. *L.* 3 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 613 DISC with high convex faces, the edges battered, both faces flaked all over and rolled, bluish-grey. *L.* 1.5 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 614 DOUBLE GRAVER, with fluting giving a rounded end to the slice (*coup-de-burin*), a good example of the busked graver (*burin-busqué*) especially at the upper end; buff colour with darker superficial layer. *L.* 3.5 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne, N. (A. R.).* Derived from the carinated plane and characteristic of middle Aurignac (Breuil, *CIA Genève*, i, 175, after Bardon and Bouysonnie, *REA*, 1907, 141).
- 615 BLADE with sloping end and sides, carefully trimmed in the Aurignac manner, with median ridge and plain bulbar face, white patina. *L.* 1.8 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 616 SHOULDERED POINT (*pointe-à-cran*) with part of butt missing, one face flat, the other convex with regular flaking nearly all over, speckled grey. *L.* 2.9 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).* Cf. *Mus. Préh.*² pl. XVIII, 134, 135: Upper Solutré date.
- 617 FLAKE of triangular plan trimmed on the projecting side, the point and straight side being sharp, black to grey. *L.* 2.4 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 618 POINT of the shouldered type (*pointe-à-cran*), trimmed all round, with median ridge from point to butt, under face flat and plain, mottled grey. *L.* 1.7 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 619 IVORY POINT with circular section, tapering towards one end and bevelled at the other, the extreme point broken, creamy white. *L.* 2 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).* The bevelled butt recalls the so-called assegaïs of early La Madeleine, which are much larger (e.g. *CIA Genève*, i, 191), but intermediate sizes have been found at Brassempouy and elsewhere in France (op. cit., p. 186, fig. 16, nos. 6-8). Two of bone from Bruniquel are figured in *Anthr.* xiv, 137.
- 620 DOUBLE STEEP-ENDED PLANE, the smooth areas of both faces being the under faces of the planing edges, black and dark brown with beginnings of white patina. *L.* 2.4 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).* The patination is confined to the later (chipped) surfaces.
- 621 ROUND SCRAPER made from a flake, most of the edge with almost vertical trimming, mottled brown. *L.* 1.2 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne.* This resembles a type recently named *raclette* and well represented at Badegoule (*BSPF*, 1930, 483, 560).
- 622 CARINATED PLANE of triangular plan, both sides trimmed and narrow end fluted, black to dark brown. *L.* 2.2 in. *La Balutie, Montignac, Dordogne (A. R.).*

BELCAIRE

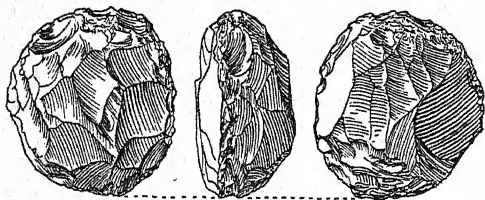
Reverdit's site at Belcaire, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, was regarded by de Mortillet (*Préhist.*³ 632) as an extensive workshop or chipping-floor, where there was found waste or unfinished material of all periods including a certain amount of Solutré work. Two sites or



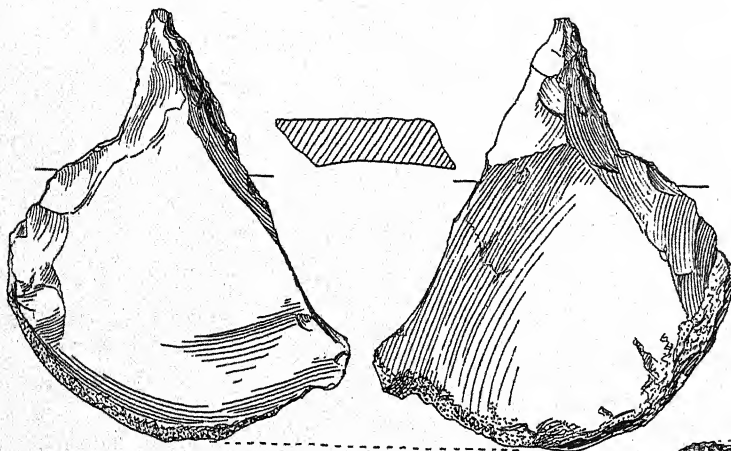
609. Hand-axe, front and side, La Balutie. (3)



610. Flake, front and side, La Balutie. (3)



613. Disc, front, side, and back, La Balutie. (3)



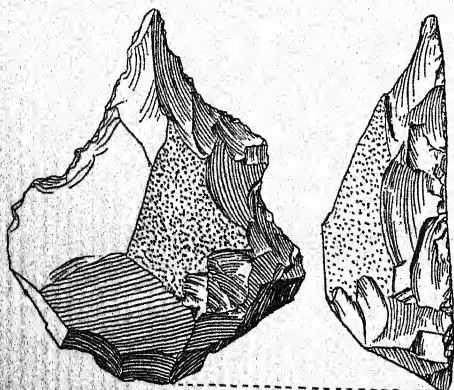
611. Flake, front and back, with section, La Balutie. (3)



617. Flake, La Balutie. (3)



616. Shouldered point, La Balutie. (3)



612. Implement, front and side, La Balutie. (3)



615. Blade, La Balutie. (3)



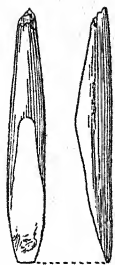
614. Double graver, with details, La Balutie. (3)

rock-shelters, called respectively Belcaire Haut and Belcaire Bas, are well represented in the Bequest; and both have yielded a middle Aurignac industry (Delage in *CPF Périgueux*, pp. 379, 388, spelt Belcayre).

- 623 LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, irregular, imperfect at upper end, flaked on both faces, dirty white with slight iron-marking and buff crust, later chipping nearly black. *L. 5.4 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Early Solutré type.
- 624 OVAL BLADE, mottled white on grey with some iron-marking, flaked on both faces. *L. 3.4 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Early Solutré type.
- 625 LEAF-SHAPED IMPLEMENT, irregular oval, one face nearly flat, the other convex, silvery-grey, with much iron-marking. *L. 3.5 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Early Solutré type.
- 626 TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE made from a flake, both faces chipped nearly flat, crusted platform at one end of butt, the other with a later chip, creamy white with some iron-staining, fairly sharp. *L. 3.5 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne, N. (M. H.),* apparently from the collection of Michel Hardy.
- 627 CORDATE HAND-AXE, flaked on both faces, with cutting-edge all round and sharp point, discoloured white patina, granular, with some crust and iron-staining on ridges. *L. 4 in.*
- 628 HEAVY FLAKE, the bulbar face plain, the other nearly covered with ochreous crust, sloping end trimmed for scraping. *L. 4.6 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 629 TORTOISE-CORE, oval outline, with large scar on flatter face, which was struck at both ends; some crust on the other, speckled white patina all over, some spots of iron-marking, and sharp edges. *L. 3 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 630 GRAVER on large blade, with sloping end dressed and some work on the side-edges, long graver slice on left, and patch of purplish crust, the rest with grey patina. *L. 5 in. Belcaire Bas.*
- 631 BLADE with elongated point in centre line, the sides rather jagged and bulbar face plain, black to dark grey. *L. 3.3 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 632 DOUBLE END-SCRAPER on broad blade, bulbar face plain and concave, sides trimmed and one edge rather pointed, yellow to brown patina. *L. 3 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 633 STEEP-ENDED SCRAPER, with platform and bulb at butt, bulbar face plain, scraping end fluted, yellowish-grey with spots of iron-marking. *L. 1.8 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 634 CARINATED PLANE (*grattoir caréné*) with steep fluting, bulbar face plain and both sides trimmed, black to grey. *L. 2.3 in. Belcaire Bas, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Very like one from Coumba-del-Bouitou, Corrèze (Bardon and Bouysonie, *REA*, 1906, 405, no. 20).
- 635 FLAKE with both ends straightened for scraping, and pair of notches (*encoches*) nearly opposite, bulbar face plain and concave, patch of buff crust, rest black to grey. *L. 2.1 in. Belcaire Bas.*
- 636 SCRAPER, almost semicircular, with uneven platform and large bulbar scar, dark grey with beginnings of patina. *L. 2.9 in. Belcaire Haut, Thonac, Dordogne (A. R.).*



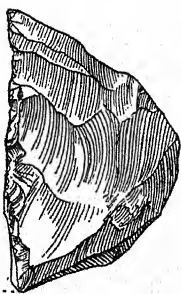
618. Shouldered point, La Balutie. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



619. Ivory point, front and side, La Balutie. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



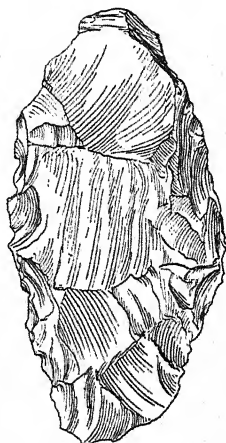
620. Plane, front and back, La Balutie. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



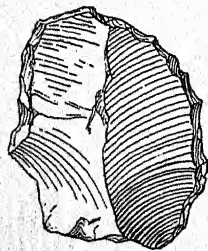
622. Plane, front and side, La Balutie. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



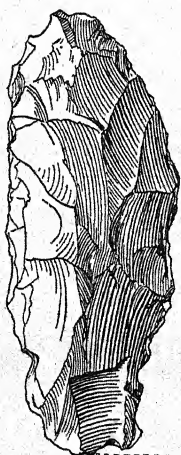
623. Blade, front and side, Belcaire Bas. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



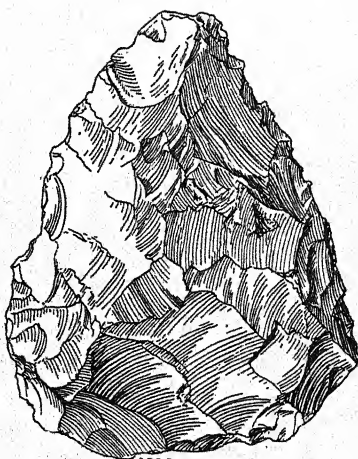
624. Blade, front and side, Belcaire Bas. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



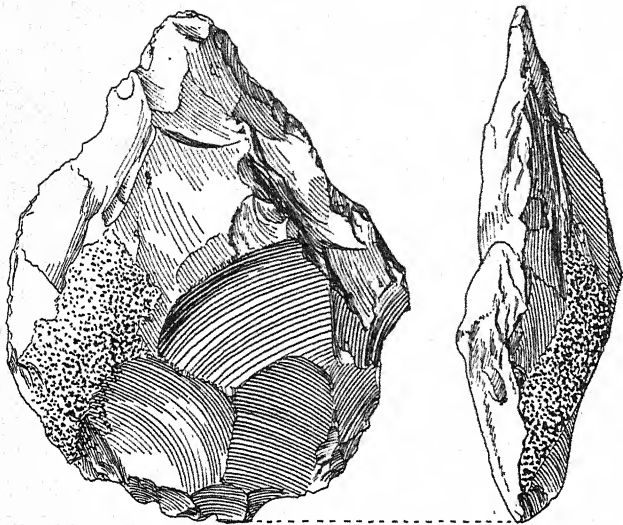
621. Scraper, La Balutie. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



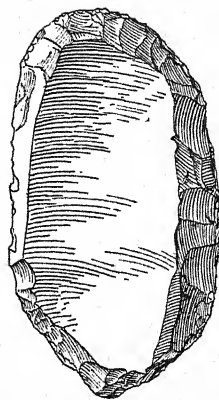
625. Implement, front and side, Belcaire Bas. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



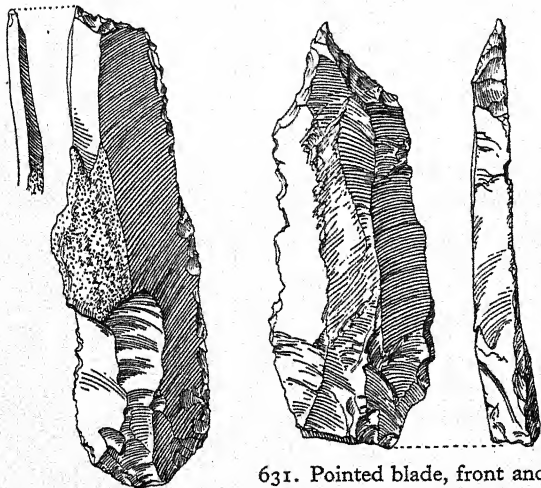
626. Hand-axe, front and side, Belcaire Bas. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



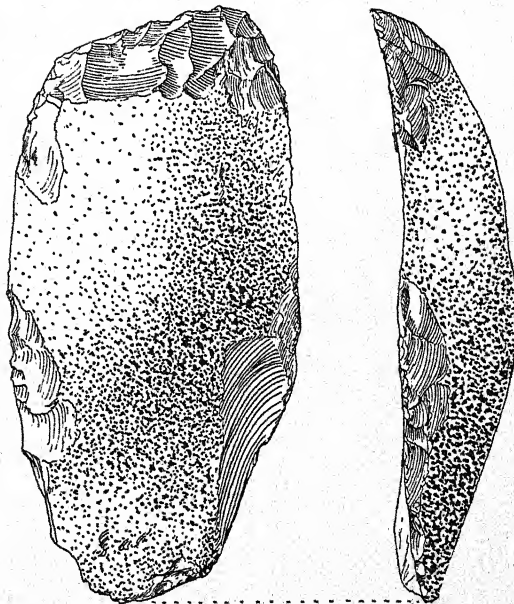
627. Hand-axe, front and side, Belcaire. (3)



632. Double scraper, Belcaire Bas. (3)

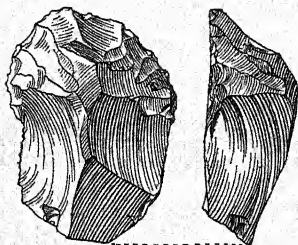


631. Pointed blade, front and side, Belcaire Bas. (3)

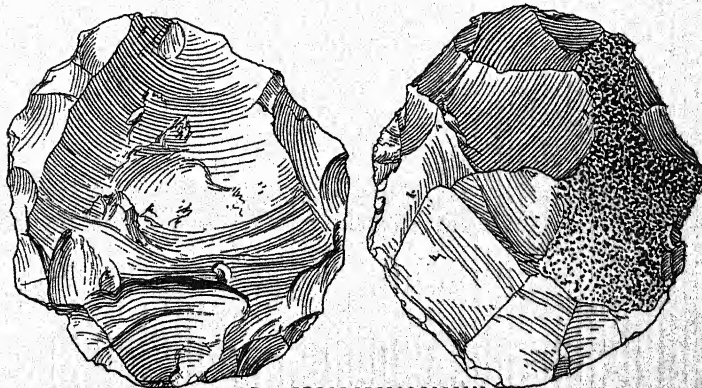


628. Flake, front and side, Belcaire Bas. (3)

630. Graver, front and slice, Belcaire Bas. (3)



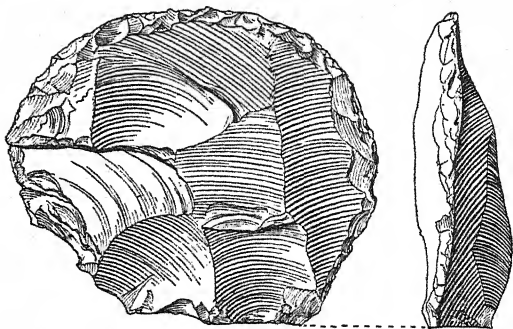
633. Scraper, front and side, Belcaire Bas. (3)



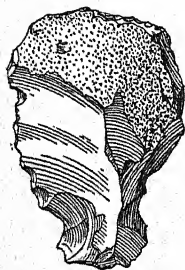
629. Core, front and back, Belcaire Bas. (3)



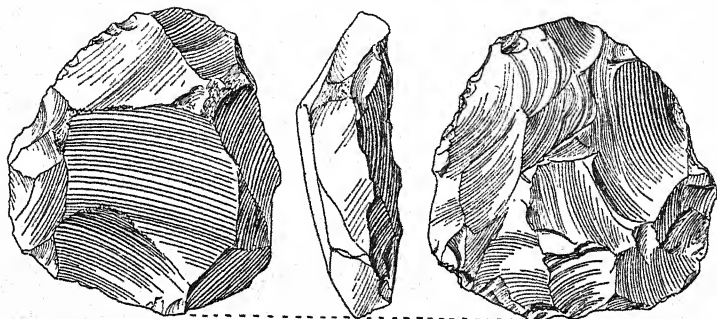
634. Plane, front and side, Belcaire Bas. (3)



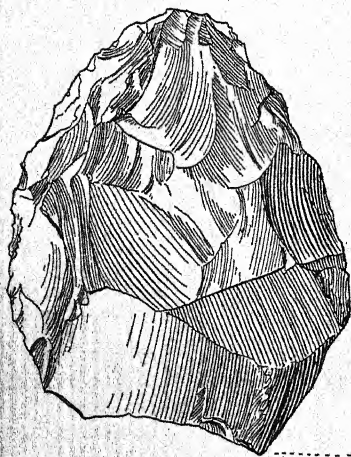
636. Scraper, front and side, Belcaire Haut. (3)



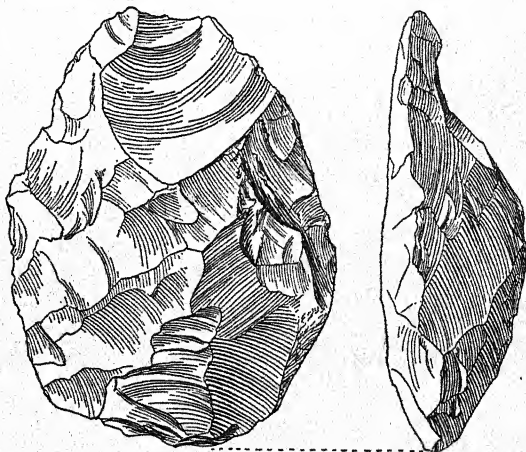
635. Flake, Belcaire Bas. (3)



639. Hand-axe, back, side, and front, Combe Capelle. (3)



637. Hand-axe, front and side, Combe Capelle. (3)



638. Hand-axe, front and side, Combe Capelle. (3)

COMBE CAPELLE

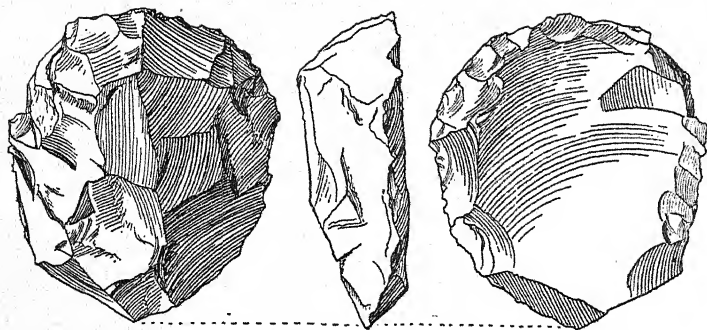
The principal report on the famous site of Combe Capelle is by Klaatsch and Hauser in *Praehistorische Zeitschrift*, i, 273-339, which has photographs and details of *Homo Aurignacensis Hauseri* discovered there in 1909. The rock-shelter is on the top of a steep declivity above the main road from Montferrand to St. Avit-Sénieur, about 3 miles south of Laugerie Haute, which was then Hauser's head-quarters. The section accompanying the report is recorded by MacCurdy, ii, 343, and fig. 241 on p. 383 of vol. i, with Solutré types below the soil and perhaps Le Moustier at the base, but the bulk of the finds rank as Aurignac. A later note on the site was published by Dr. Ami in *Nature*, 30 Oct. 1926, p. 626, and a rock-shelter at a lower level has been proved by M. Peyrony to contain Le Moustier types.

- 637 HAND-AXE, thickest at the butt which is half-crusted, both faces flaked and sides slightly zigzag, sharp condition and creamy patina. L. 3·4 in. *Combe Capelle, St. Avit-Sénieur, Dordogne.*
- 638 OVATE HAND-AXE, chipped nearly flat on one face, finely zigzagged sides and sharp butt with lateral platform, shades of grey and creamy patina. L. 3·4 in. *Combe Capelle, St. Avit-Sénieur, Dordogne.*
- 639 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, chipped nearly flat on one face, sharp all round, grey to white patina. L. 2·3 in. *Combe Capelle, St. Avit-Sénieur, Dordogne.*
- 640 STRUCK TORTOISE-CORE with two facets at the butt-end, the under face chipped all over, sharp, white patina with black patch. L. 2·4 in. *Combe Capelle, St. Avit-Sénieur, Dordogne.*
- 641 SUBTRIANGULAR FLAKE with calcareous deposit on bulbar face, tongue-shaped, with flaked convex face, greyish-white patina. L. 2·2 in. *Bas de Combe Capelle.*

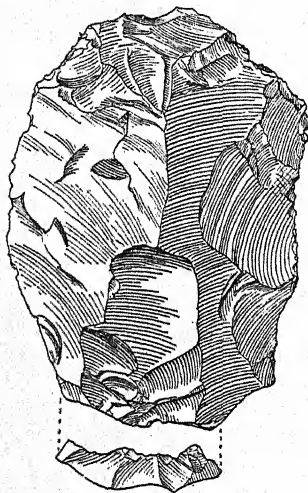
COSTE-PERRIER

This site is another producing Levallois and Le Moustier forms, and may be classified as middle palaeolithic, but no further details are available.

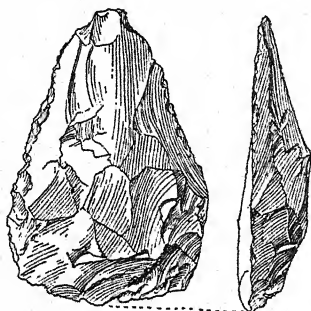
- 642 BLADE of Levallois type with prominent bulb (reduced by thermal action), faceted butt, and careful flaking along both sides, the point rounded, but not as an end-scraper: cherty-grey to yellow, sharp condition. L. 4·4 in. *Coste-Perrier, Valojoux, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 643 FLAKE-IMPLEMENT of Levallois type, boldly flaked all over the upper face, bulbar face plain, and fretted or serrated edge nearly all round, yellowish-grey, sharp condition. L. 3·3 in. *Coste-Perrier, Valojoux, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 644 FLAKE resembling a 'point' of Le Moustier, with plain bulbar face, faceted butt with crust adjoining, and careful trimming towards the point on both sides, speckled grey, sharp condition. L. 3·2 in. *Coste-Perrier, Valojoux, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 645 FLAKE with small faceted butt, median ridge, and notch in one side: trimmed on the bulbar edge along the slope beside the point; speckled yellowish, cherty with slight iron-marking. L. 4·4 in. *Coste-Perrier, Valojoux, Dordogne (A. R.).* Local edging on the bulbar face is frequently observed on Levallois flints from Northfleet, Kent.



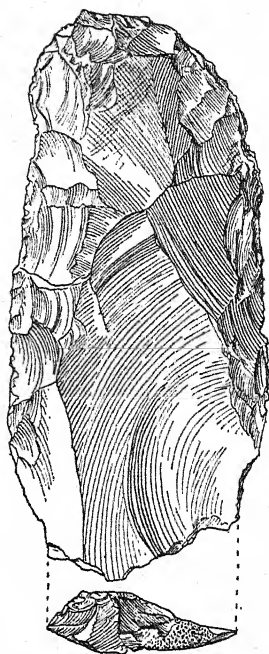
640. Core, back, side, and front, Combe Capelle. (§)



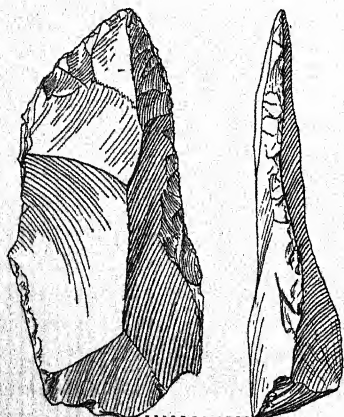
643. Implement with faceted butt, Coste-Perrier. (§)



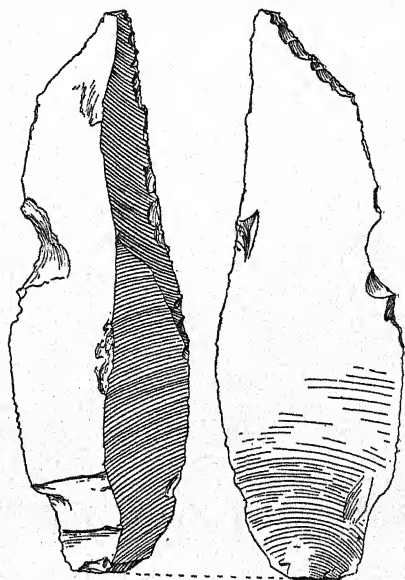
641. Flake, front and side, Combe Capelle. (§)



642. Blade, with faceted butt, Coste-Perrier. (§)



644. Flake, front and side, Coste-Perrier. (§)



645. Flake, front and back, Coste-Perrier. (§)

- 646 ROUND SCRAPER made from stout flake, steeply trimmed along the end, crust on one side and fretting on the other, flat platform patinated, black to yellowish-grey, some iron-moulding. *L.* 2.7 in. *Coste-Perrier, Valojoux, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 647 CARINATED PLANE trimmed all round the edge, with plain flat base and crust towards top of ridge: brown, darker where near the crust, sharp condition. *L.* 3.3 in. *Coste-Perrier, Valojoux, Dordogne* (A. R.). The type has been found also at Les Eyzies (*Archaeologia*, lxi, 132, fig. 29).

CRO-MAGNON

One of the best known palaeolithic sites in France is Cro-Magnon at Les Eyzies, now occupied by the Cro-Magnon hotel, but well explored by Lartet and Christy after its discovery in 1868; subsequently excavated by several French archaeologists, and recognized as belonging to the Aurignac group. Details are given in *Rel. Aquit.*, pp. 62-125, including panoramic views and sections. The most important finds were five human skeletons (two male, one female, and fragments), which provide the Cro-Magnon type of man, the earliest known that is not akin to the Neanderthal race but civilized. References to later papers are given by MacCurdy, ii, 344, the culture sequence consisting of three Aurignac levels separated by sterile layers.

- 648 GRAVER, almost a *bec-de-perroquet*, bulbar face concave, edges dulled, black with little yellow crust. *L.* 1.8 in. *Cro-Magnon*.
- 649 ROUND SCRAPER, plain on bulbar face, edges sharp except at the butt, mottled yellowish-grey. *L.* 1.9 in. *Cro-Magnon*.
- 650 FLAKE of triangular section, one face flaked transversely, perhaps a worked angle-flake: purplish-grey. *L.* 2.3 in. *Cro-Magnon*. Comparable with no. 714 from Les Roches, Dordogne.

ST. CYPRIEN, DORDOGNE

The following specimen is illustrated as possibly bearing on the question of polish in late palaeolithic times; and it is remarkable that though bone was polished by rubbing on stone as early as Le Moustier times, flint was seldom if ever treated in that way till the neolithic period.

- 651 'POINT' with faceted butt and some later chipping much darker on a yellowish-grey ground, both edges rubbed smooth (indicated in black), the later chipping being similarly affected. *L.* 3.2 in. *St. Cyprien, Dordogne*. It is conceivable that this Le Moustier type was picked up, re-chipped and polished by neolithic man; but other examples are known from Homerton, London (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxxi, 52) and from Aurignac, Haute Garonne (Busk collection, British Museum).

EYMET, DORDOGNE

The following are included as interesting in themselves rather than as illustrating a single site or industry; but the exact localities cannot be given as the original labels are in part illegible.

- 652 QUARTZ FLAKE with sharp hollow edge, the other thick and 'battered' to form a back for the knife, both faces plain, speckled with white. *L. 2.7 in. Mongyard, Eymet, Dordogne.*
- 653 QUARTZ FLAKE with median ridge, yellowish, carefully trimmed near the rounded point, bulbar face plain. *L. 2 in. Ste. Eulalie, Eymet, Dordogne.*
- 654 QUARTZ FLAKE with median ridge, one straight side, the other rounded at end to lateral point, white markings. *L. 1.5 in. Abri sous roche, Eymet, Dordogne.*
- 655 QUARTZ POINTED IMPLEMENT made of a thick flake with plain bulbar face, steeply trimmed all round. *L. 2.3 in. Abri sous roche, Eymet, Dordogne.*
- 656 QUARTZ IMPLEMENT of unusual form, triangular in plan with projection from the apex, forming a kind of lateral handle: flaked on both faces, with rather steep edges. *L. 2.5 in. Eymet, Dordogne.*
- 657 FLINT, triangular with one incurved side, one face flat and trimmed all round, the other rising to a point, brown with unflaked surface lighter. *L. 1.3 in. Eymet, Dordogne.*
- 658 FLINT TRIANGLE with rounded angles, bulbar face trimmed, the other flaked all over, base slightly incurved, pale yellow. *L. 1.6 in. Eymet, Dordogne.* Possibly a late neolithic arrow-head.

LAUGERIE HAUTE

Long regarded as a typical Solutré site yielding the complete industry, Laugerie Haute might have given its name to that period but for a possible confusion with its neighbour Laugerie Basse, which is later. It was explored by Lartet and Christy (*Rel. Aquit.* 169) and by others since, principally by Otto Hauser (*Fouilles scientifiques dans la vallée de la Vézère* = *HP*, 1908 with additions) and D. Peyrony (Prague session of Institut International d'Anthropologie, 1924, p. 294; *Rev. Anth.* 1927, 129). In *BSPF*, xxx, 559 M. Peyrony bases a new classification on the finds at Laugerie Haute and elsewhere in the Vézère valley: one sequence, called after Périgord, coming between Le Moustier and proto-La Madeleine, and the true Aurignac industry in five stages preceding lower Solutré. The two races represented by Combe Capelle and Cro-Magnon were, in his view, near neighbours in the Aurignac period; and he gives a section and illustrations in *Anthr.* xxxix (1929), 361.

- 659 LEAF-SHAPED BLADE (*feuille de laurier*), roughly flaked all over both faces, imperfect perhaps at both ends, with small patch of crust on greyish-brown cherty flint. *L. 2.9 in. Laugerie (Haute).* Early Solutré type.
- 660 FLAKE with beak-like point in line of median ridge, both sides sharp and unworked, bulbar face plain, and hollowed on both sides of the point: pale brown. *L. 3 in. Laugerie Haute, Tayac, Dordogne (A. R.).* Solutré type.
- 661 GRAVER with point in the middle line, sliced on both sides, the base rounded and fluted on either side but not at the end: dark grey with light inclusion and some crust. *L. 2.5 in. Laugerie Haute, Tayac, Dordogne (A. R.).*

LAUSSEL

The discoveries in the rock-shelter of Laussel (commune of Marquay, Dordogne) were mainly due to Dr. Lalanne, who contributed an article to *Anthr.* xxiii, 129, describing bas-reliefs of an archer, woman with drinking-horn, &c. The art is discussed by

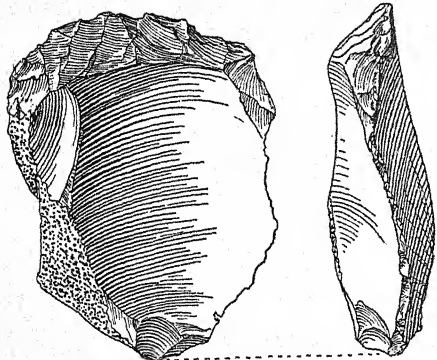
F. Wiegers in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, xlv, 840. For the neighbouring site of Cap-blanc, see *Anthr.* xxii, 385.

- 662 END-SCRAPER on blade, with two longitudinal ridges, the sides slightly used, mottled brown. L. 2.9 in. *Laussel*.
- 663 BROAD END-SCRAPER with plain bulbar face concave at scraping end, patch of brown crust, and careful trimming at end and along one side, speckled dark grey, quite sharp. L. 2.5 in. *Laussel*.
- 664 GRAVER, creamy white all over, trimmed along one side and thickest at the worked end, the other a hinge-fracture. L. 3.1 in. *Laussel*.
- 665 FLAKE with creamy-white patina, plain or bulbar face which is concave, curved point perhaps meant for a parrot-beak graver. L. 2.4 in. *Laussel*.
- 666 BLADE with wavy outline, vertically trimmed along one side, with slender point at end, brown, darker at butt. L. 3.5 in. *Laussel*.
- 667 LIMESTONE SLAB engraved on one flat face with an animal's head, perhaps a hind: on the other face some indeterminate lines: pinkish-yellow. L. 3.2 in. *Laussel*.

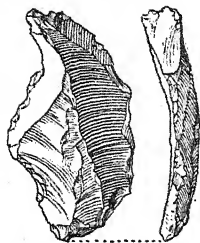
LA MADELEINE

Perhaps the most famous of all rock-shelters, this prolific site at the foot of a limestone cliff on the north side of the Vézère river west of Tursac, Dordogne, has given its name to the closing phase of the Cave period or Upper Palaeolithic. The deposit is 8-10 ft. thick and about 30 yards from the river but not high enough above it to escape occasional flooding. It was partly excavated by Lartet and Christy (*Rel. Aquit.* 168, with plates of implements and engravings), and a fuller account was given by Capitan and Peyrony in 1928 ('La Madeleine, son gisement, son industrie, ses œuvres d'art', *Publications de l'Institut international d'Anthropologie*, no. 2), reviewed in *Anthr.* xxxix, 153. During this period there was a cold spell, with reindeer even in the south of France, that may represent a phase of the Würm glaciation.

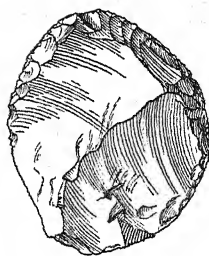
- 668 SCRAPER of oval outline with deep crust on either side, and plain bulbar face with prominent bulb and faceted butt, the scraping edge being less than an inch wide: pearly-grey with cherty inclusion. L. 2.9 in. (*La Madeleine*). This has all the appearance of a flake-implement struck from a tortoise-core in the Levallois style.
- 669 GRAVER on a blade, with point in central line (*burin bec-de-flûte*) and slices on both sides of it, double ridge and squared butt, black to grey. L. 3.2 in. *La Madeleine, Dordogne* (Lartet and Christy, 1863).
- 670 GRAVER with one clear slice on right and several longitudinal flakes detached on the left of the point, several ridges and plain bulbar face, dark mottled-grey. L. 2.5 in. *La Madeleine, Dordogne* (Lartet and Christy, 1863).
- 671 COMPOSITE IMPLEMENT made from a flake, with ordinary graver point and scraping edge at other end, plain bulbar face, dark grey. L. 2.4 in. *La Madeleine*.
- 672 END-SCRAPER on blade, with ridge not central, steep scraping end and rough angle-graver at the other, plain bulbar face, dark honey-coloured. L. 2.1 in. *La Madeleine, Dordogne* (Lartet and Christy, 1863).



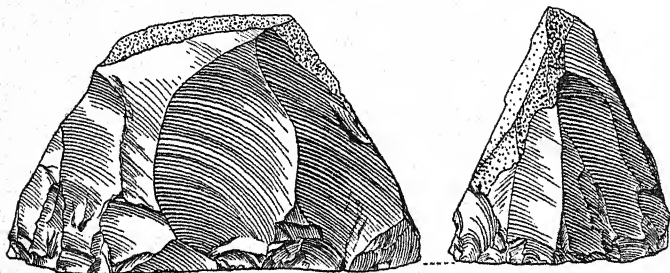
646. Scraper, front and side, Coste-Perrier. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



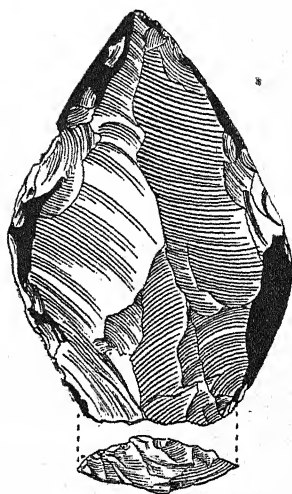
648. Graver, front and side, Cro-Magnon. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



649. Scraper, Cro-Magnon. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



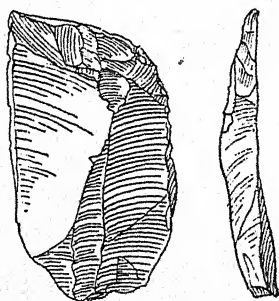
647. Plane, side and end, Coste-Perrier. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



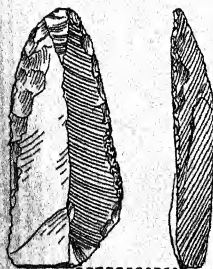
651. Polished 'point', with faceted butt, St. Cyprien. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



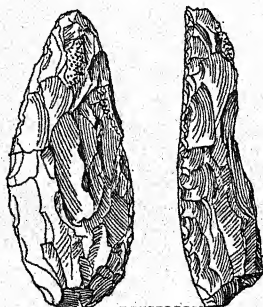
650. Flake, Cro-Magnon. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



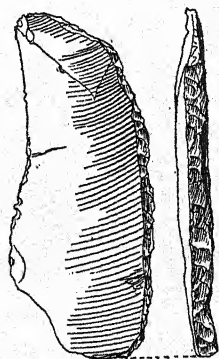
654. Quartz flake, front and side, Eymet. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



653. Quartz flake, front and side, Eymet. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



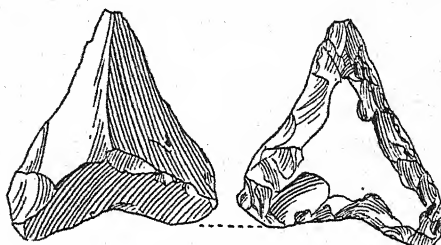
655. Quartz point, front and side, Eymet. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



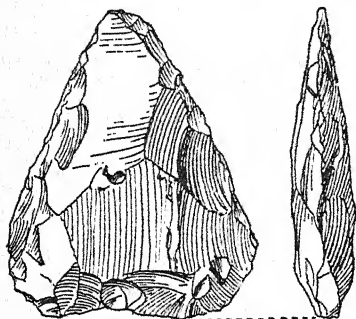
652. Quartz flake, front and side, Eymet. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



656 Quartz implement, Eymet. (3)



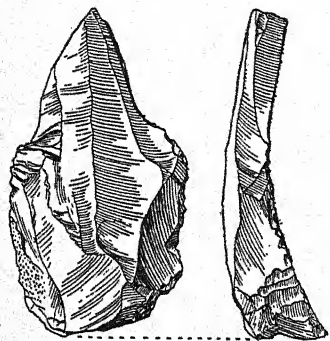
657. Triangle, front and back, Eymet. (4)



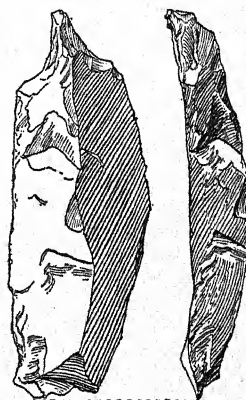
658. Triangle, front and side, Eymet. (4)



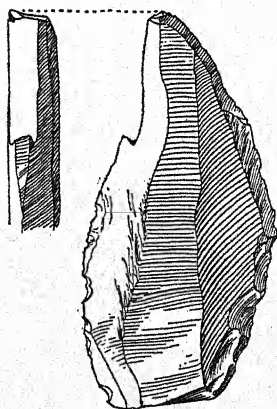
659. Blade, front and side, Laugerie Haute. (3)



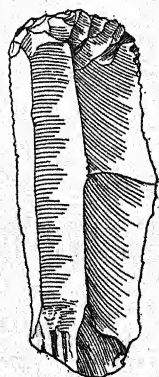
661. Graver, front and side, Laugerie Haute. (3)



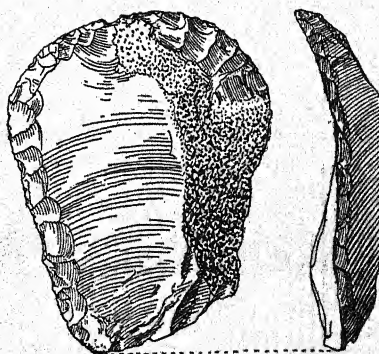
660. Flake, front and side, Laugerie Haute. (3)



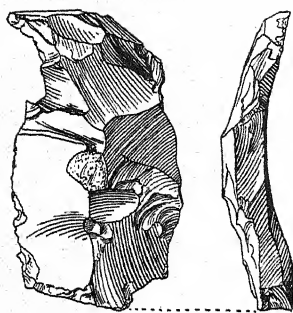
664. Graver, front and detail, Laussel. (3)



662. Scraper, Laussel. (3)



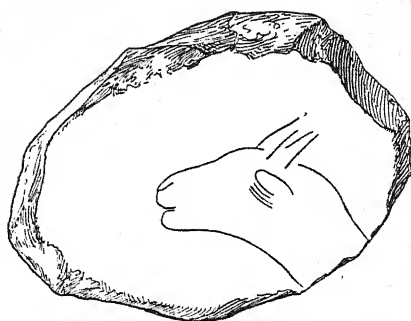
663. Scraper, front and side, Laussel. (3)



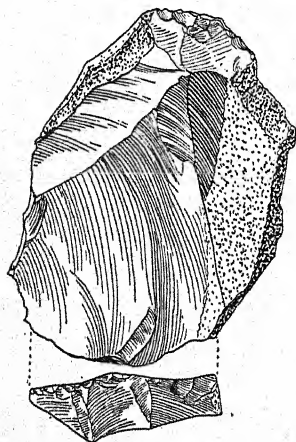
665. Flake, front and side, Laussel. (3)



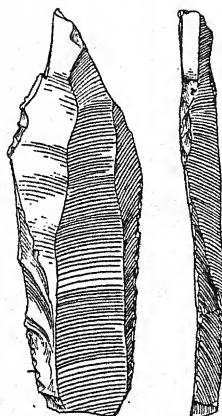
666. Blade, front and detail, Laussel. (3)



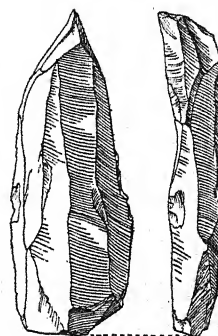
667. Engraved limestone, Laussel. (3)



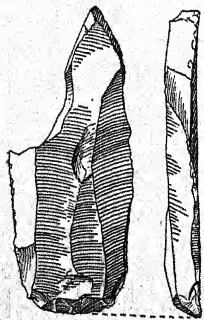
668. Scraper, with butt, La Madeleine. (3)



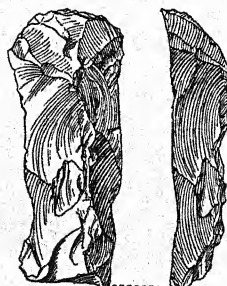
669. Graver, front and side, La Madeleine. (3)



670. Graver, front and side, La Madeleine. (3)



671. Graver-scraper, front and side, La Madeleine. (3)



672. Scraper, front and side, La Madeleine. (3)



673. Scraper, front and side, La Madeleine. (3)

- 673 END-SCRAPER on blade, the sides slightly used, plain bulbar face and fracture at butt end, grey-brown. *L.* 3.1 in. *La Madeleine, Dordogne* (Lartet and Christy, 1863).
- 674 IMPLEMENT of segmental type, with semicircular cutting-edge and broad base almost flat, the crust extending over part of the base and faces, the latter having about half the area flaked: brownish, not sharp on zigzag edge. *L.* 3.3 in. (*La Madeleine, Tursac*). This type, familiarly known as a 'tea-cosy', is frequently found but rarely dated by associated specimens, and most of them are able to stand upright on the flattened base. They can be single- or double-faced, and their obvious purpose is for chopping: hence there is no connexion with the carinated plane of Aurignac type. A specimen from the Coombe-rock at Northfleet, Kent, is figured in *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, 131, and the type discussed, another from Les Eyzies being illustrated (*ibid.*, fig. 29).

PLATEAUX DU MAILHOL

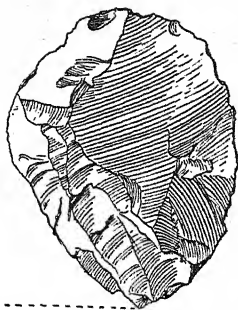
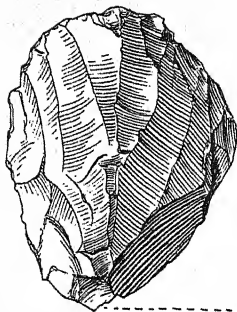
On the high ground near Thonac a large number of artifacts have been collected, but, as usual with surface finds, cannot be classified with certainty; though the present series of twenty-one specimens may well belong to the Combe Capelle industry, contemporary with the earliest finds at Le Moustier.

- 675 HAND-AXE, roughly ovate with two small notches flanking the point, blunt at the butt, flaked on both faces and one side with slight C curve, shades of grey, with dulled edge. *L.* 4.3 in. *Plateaux du Mailhol, Thonac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 676 SMALL HAND-AXE, subtriangular with thick and crusted butt, flaked on both faces, the sides straight and fairly even, sharp condition, black to grey. *L.* 2.8 in. *Plateaux du Mailhol, Thonac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 677 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*) made from a flake with wide platform and plain bulbar face, shades of grey with small patch of buff crust, sharp condition. *L.* 3 in. *Plateaux du Mailhol, Thonac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 678 'POINT' of Le Moustier type, made from a flake with faceted butt, cherty yellowish material with later chip near the apex. *L.* 2.9 in. *Plateaux du Mailhol, Thonac, Dordogne* (A. R.).

LA MASSONNIE

This is a rock-shelter (*abri*) on the Vézère, and the Bequest contains over forty specimens of indeterminate date, but most can be assigned to the late Cave period (Upper Palaeolithic). Besides those illustrated there are six narrow 'backed' blades (*à dos abattu*), sixteen gravers, and fifteen end-scrapers of different types.

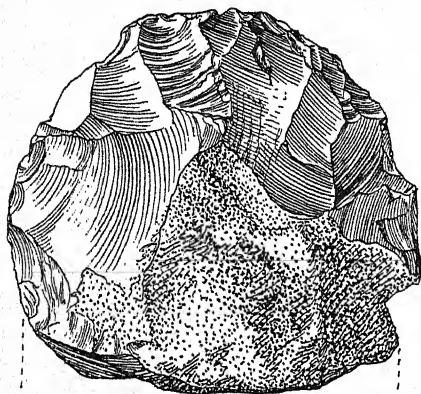
- 679 DOUBLE CORE-SCRAPER (*nucléiforme*), carefully flaked but with the under-surface at each end not quite flat, the flaking long, narrow, and fairly regular, shades of grey with slight iron-marking on ridge. *L.* 2.4 in. *La Massonnée, Condat-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 680 CORE flaked to a sharp edge above, and thickest at the butt, mottled grey with white and black patches. *L.* 1.9 in. *La Massonnée, Condat-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 681 POLYHEDRIC GRAVER, with one face flat, and several slices (*coups-de-burin*) taken off both sides at each end, leaving an irregular edge, mottled grey. *L.* 2.5 in. *La Massonnée, Condat-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.).



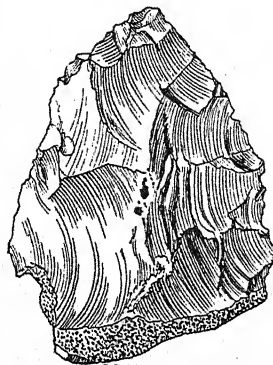
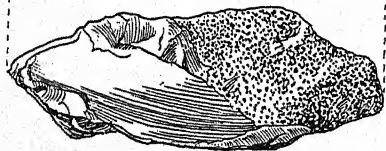
679. Core-scraper, top and base, La Massonnie. (§)



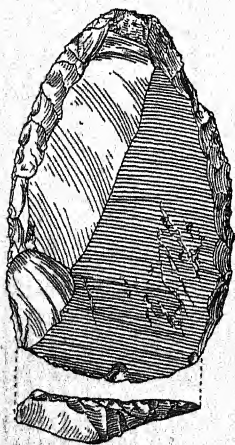
677. Side-scraper, Plateaux du Mailhol. (§)



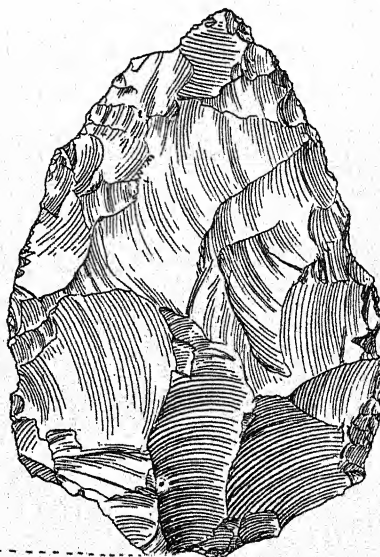
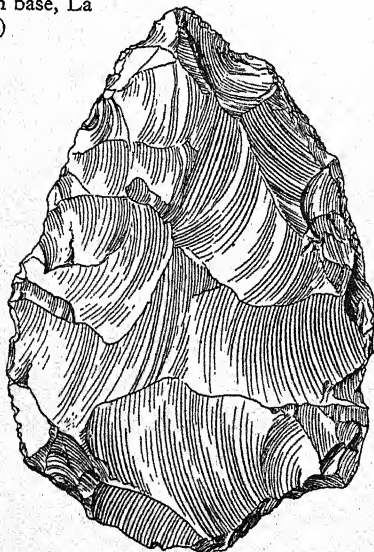
674. Segmental tool with base, La Madeleine. (§)



676. Hand-axe, front and side, Plateaux du Mailhol. (§)



678. 'Point' with base, Plateaux du Mailhol. (§)



675. Hand-axe, front and back, Plateaux du Mailhol. (§)

LA MICOQUE

North-east of Tayac in the Dordogne, where the Vézère is joined by a small tributary, the steep bank called La Micoque has been excavated from time to time, and is now thought to be a demolished rock-shelter, of which the successive platforms or terraces have slipped towards the river. It is a deep open-air deposit, very calcareous, containing a large number of small palaeolithic implements.

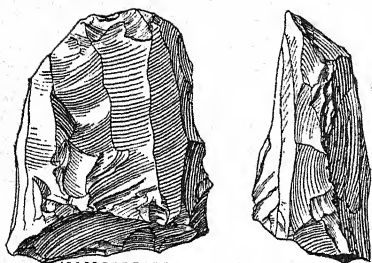
All here figured, and others from the same site, are cherty flint of light buff colour, with darker crust of powdery consistency, unrolled but seldom susceptible of a sharp edge in their present condition as patination has transformed the whole substance. The implements are small for hand-axes, and the scrapers and 'points' indicate a transition to Le Moustier; the site has given its name to an industry that seems to be intermediate between St. Acheul and the Middle Palaeolithic, which is the earliest Cave period. Besides O. Hauser's *Die neuesten Ausgrabungen auf La Micoque* (part I, 1906-7) and *Fouilles scientifiques dans la vallée de la Vézère*, 1908, reference may be made to a paper by the late Dr. Capitan in *Revue Préhistorique*, ii (1907), p. 1, with section on p. 3; and remarks by MM. Chauvet and Thieullen on p. 104. Déchelette (*Manuel*, i, 86) draws attention to their biscuit-like appearance and quotes the earlier literature.

Later criticism may be found in Obermaier, *Steingeräte*, pp. 34, 70, where other references are given, and attention drawn to a type known as the split hand-axe. MacCurdy (p. 363) also cites the literature, and gives the following culture-sequence: 3. Upper St. Acheul, with pointed cleavers; horse abundant. 2. Breccia, almost sterile. 1. St. Acheul, not typical, with horse, ox, and red-deer.

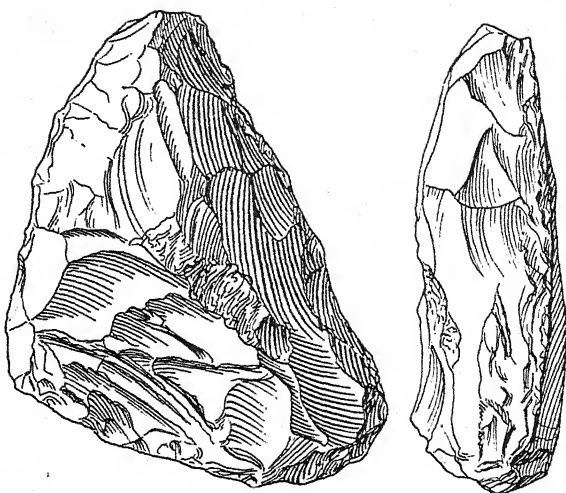
- 682 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*) with plain bulbar face and buff crust on thick side opposite scraping-edge. L. 2.8 in.
- 683 THICK 'POINT' (double side-scraper), the top missing, plain butt, rather steeply dressed sides, and bulb at right-hand lower corner. L. 2.9 in.
- 684 HAND-AXE flaked on both faces with crust on left and a thick butt, the point forked. L. 2.7 in.
- 685 NOSED SCRAPER with flat top and base, crusted butt and steep sides, the edges sharper than usual. L. 2 in.
- 686 'POINT' of Le Moustier type, the tip broken, with two scraping edges and thick crusted butt, the bulbar face plain and flat. L. 2.6 in.

LE MOUSTIER

The site in the Dordogne that gives its name to the opening phase of the Palaeolithic Cave-period in France consists of two caves in the cliff of the Vézère river in the commune of Peyzac (or St. Léon-sur-Vézère: *BSPF*, xxvi, 1929, p. 319). The pioneer publication is Lartet and Christy's *Rel. Aquit.*, with lithograph drawing of the site and plates of the finds, esp. A III, v, XII, XVII, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL; and subsequent excavations are described by M. Peyrony in *Rev. Anth.*, 1930, 48 and 155, with diagrammatic sections



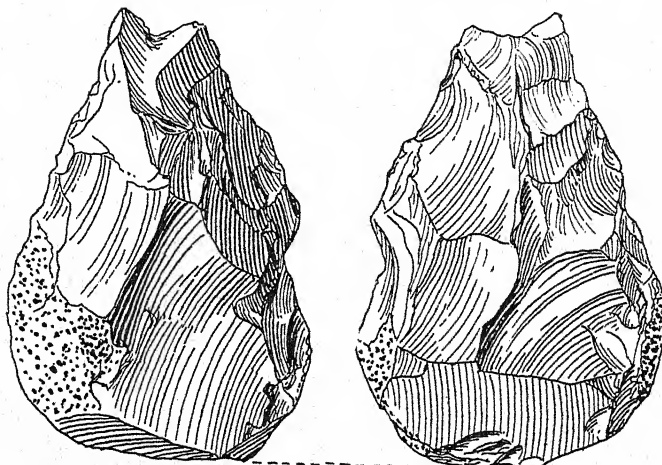
680. Core, front and side, La Massonnie. (3)



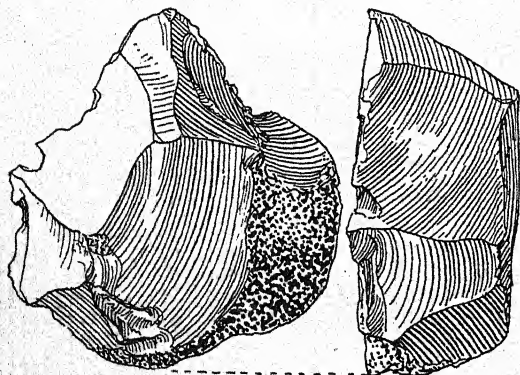
683. 'Point', front and side, La Micoque. (2)



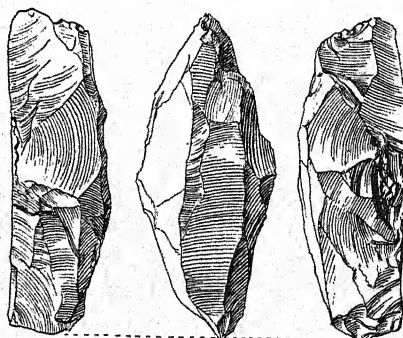
682. Side-scraper, La Micoque. (2)



684. Hand-axe, front and back, La Micoque. (2)



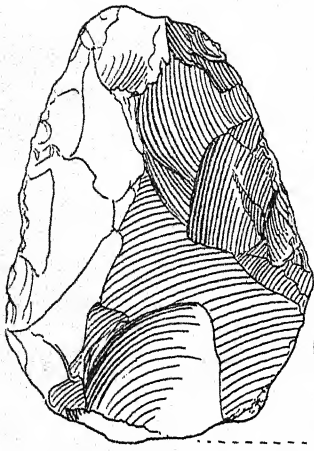
685. Scraper, top and side, La Micoque. (2)



681. Graver, three views, La Massonnie. (3)

of the two deposits, which are in shallow caves or rock-shelters with terraces in front, there being a difference of nearly 45 ft. in the floor-levels. The upper site, excavated in 1863, is well represented in the Museum (Christy Collection). The industry seems to go back as far as the Riss glaciation, but there was certainly an early warm phase indicating an interglacial period. On most sites the fauna proves a cold climate, with the mammoth abundant. The leading flint types are represented below, and unusual forms have been published in *HP*, 1905, 195 (Bourlon), and *Rev. Anth.* 1925, 290 (Peyrony). Bone was rarely worked or polished at that date, and the graver (*burin*) was at an early stage in its evolution (*CIA Portugal*, 310).

- 687 TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, black and grey with some crust, flaked on both faces with sharp angle at one end of butt, rounded at the other, fairly sharp. *L.* 4.6 in. *Le Moustier*.
- 688 POINTED HAND-AXE, black with yellow crust on a blunt butt, flaked on both faces (best near the point), the sides nearly even and slightly twisted, sharp condition. *L.* 3.8 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R. = Reverdit collection).
- 689 OVATE HAND-AXE, flaked on both faces with cutting-edge all round, the sides straight and even, shades of grey, fresh condition. *L.* 2.9 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (Reverdit collection).
- 690 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, diminutive, flaked on both faces and sharp all round, the sides rather zigzag, fresh condition. *L.* 2.2 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 691 'POINT' of Le Moustier type, unusually symmetrical, black to grey, with sharply trimmed sides and platform in middle of the base, with prominent bulb: one end of base angular, the other curved. *L.* 3.8 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 692 'POINT' of Le Moustier type, blade with faceted butt and large bulb, worked on both straight sides, sharp point, black-brown. *L.* 3 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 693 'POINT' of Le Moustier type with faceted butt and plain bulbar face, broad point and both sides trimmed, black and grey. *L.* 2.3 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 694 'POINT' of Le Moustier type with faceted butt and plain bulbar face, trimmed along both sides, mottled grey, sharp. *L.* 3.4 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne*, 1863 (L.C. = Lartet and Christy).
- 695 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*), honey-coloured with buff crust, large bulb, and plain bulbar face, one side carefully worked. *L.* 5.2 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 696 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*), with flat lateral platform, the curved side worked, black and sharp. *L.* 3.7 in. *Le Moustier* (A. R.).
- 697 BROAD SCRAPER, almost circular, with thick crusted butt, plain bulbar face, dull black. *L.* 2.2 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 698 SCRAPER, almost semicircular, with step-flaking (resolved), and platform along the butt: steep edges and crust on face, the rest black. *L.* 2.5 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.). Approaching the Aurignac type.
- 699 END-SCRAPER (*grattoir*) on blade, black and grey, rather steep end, sides slightly trimmed. *L.* 2.8 in. *Le Moustier*.
- 700 TORTOISE-CORE, with large flake removed, the under (convex) face less well worked, with patch of crust. *L.* 1.7 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 701 CARINATED PLANE with steep nose, the butt trimmed transversely, flat base, dull grey, sharp. *L.* 3.3 in. *Le Moustier, Dordogne* (A. R.). Approaching the Aurignac type.



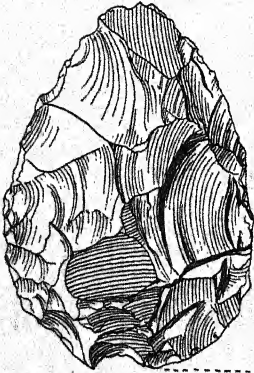
686. 'Point', front and side, La Micoque. (3)



688. Hand-axe, front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



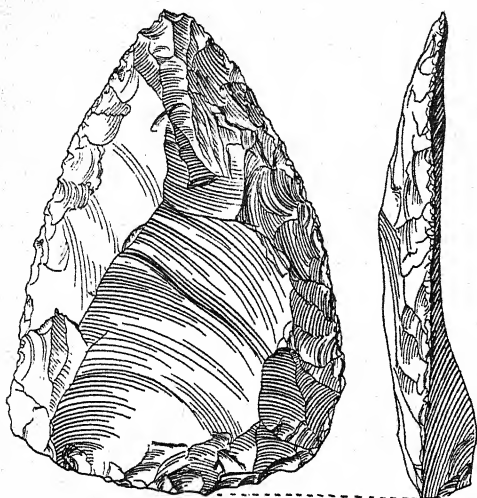
687. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Le Moustier. (3)



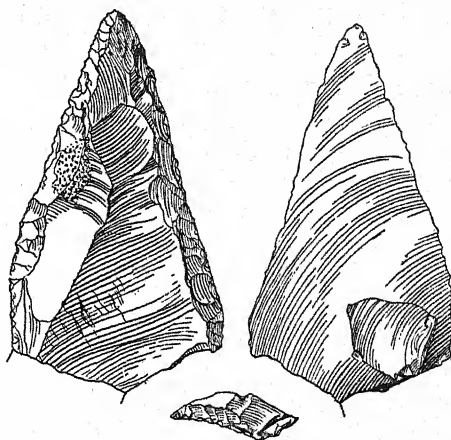
689. Hand-axe, front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



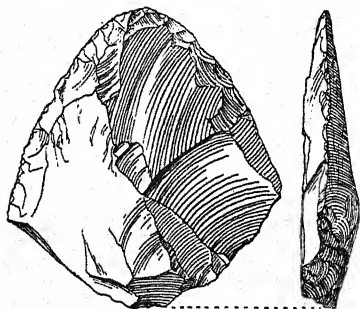
690. Hand-axe, front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



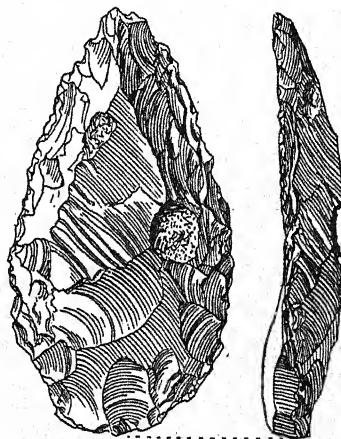
691. 'Point', front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



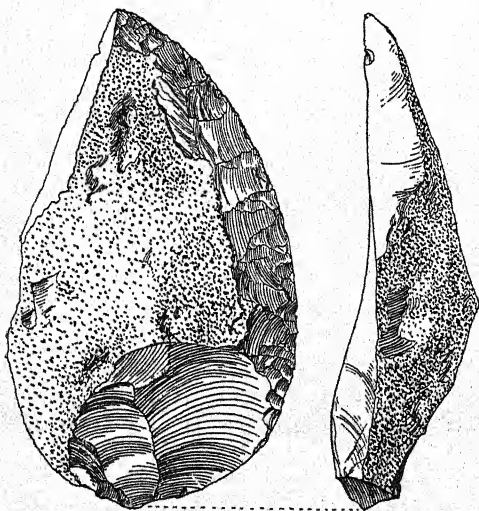
692. 'Point', front, back, and butt, Le Moustier. (3)



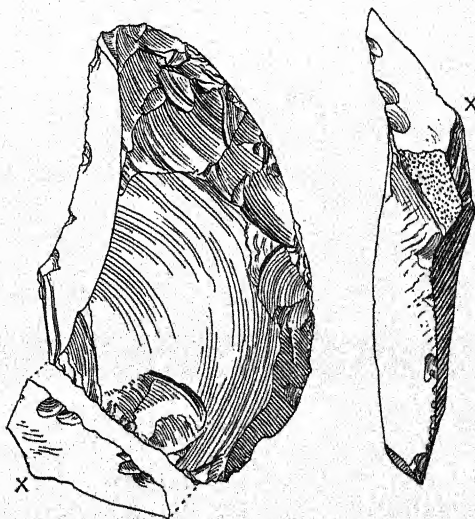
693. 'Point', front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



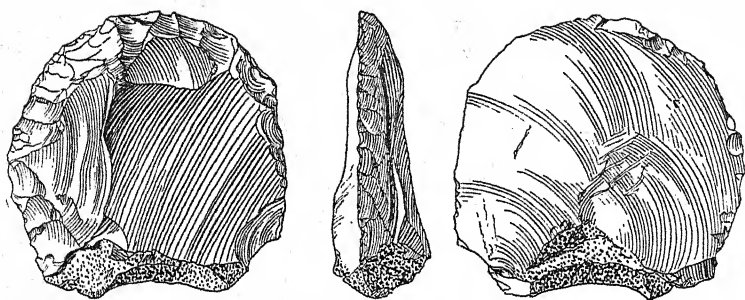
694. 'Point', front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



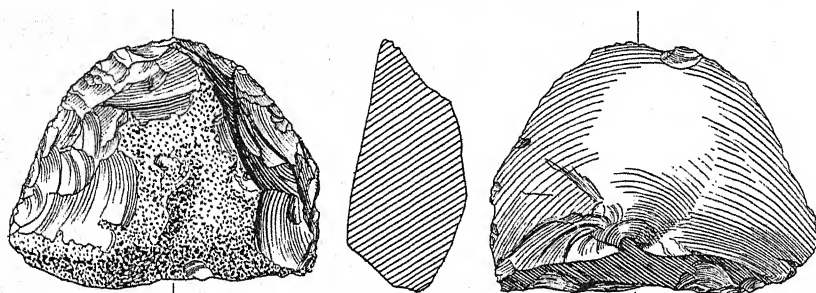
695. Side-scraper, front and side, Le Moustier. (1)



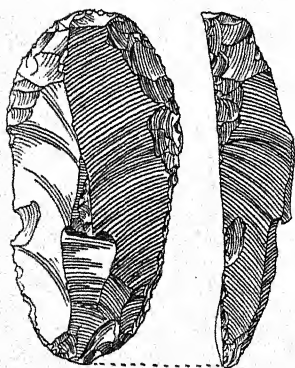
696. Side-scraper, front, butt, and side, Le Moustier. (3)



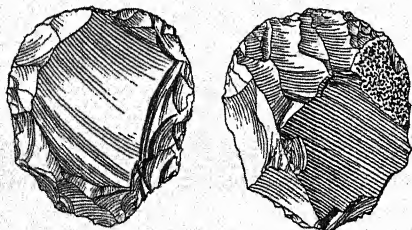
697. Scraper, front, side, and back, Le Moustier. (3)



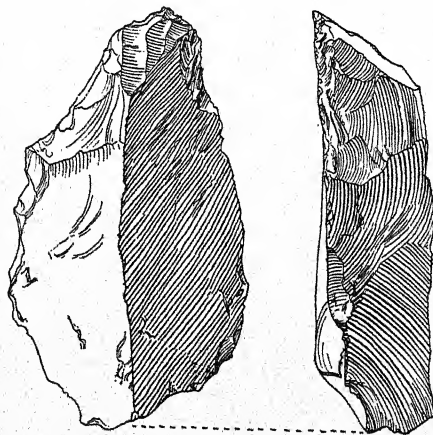
698. Scraper, front, section, and back, Le Moustier. (3)



699. Scraper, front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



700. Tortoise-core, top and base, Le Moustier. (3)



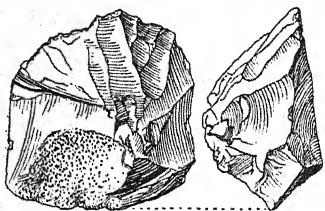
701. Carinated plane, top and side, Le Moustier. (3)

- 702 END-SCRAPER and graver combined, speckled grey, under face flat, the graver end slightly waisted. *L. 2.5 in. Le Moustier, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 703 CONICAL PLANE (*grattoir Tarté*), black to grey with buff crust, about half the circumference fluted. *L. 1.5 in. Le Moustier, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 704 FLAKE with crust on upper face, trimmed to a square point, the sides rather steep, bulb and platform at butt end, yellowish-brown. *L. 2.9 in. Le Moustier, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 705 FLAKE, almost rectangular, with broad straight end and trimmed sides, the large bulb reduced on the plain face, patch of crust at one end of the butt: dark grey, with black layer below crust, sharp edged. *L. 3.2 in. Le Moustier, Dordogne (Lartet and Christy, 1863).*

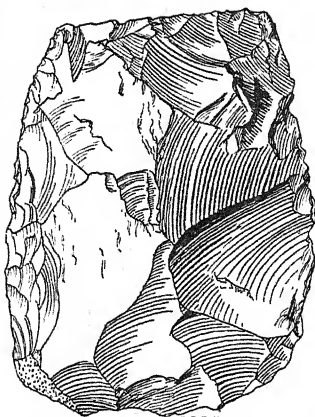
LES ROCHES

Rock-shelters in the valley of Les Roches, commune of Sergeac, have been explored by Reverdit, Didon, Delage, Peyrony, Hauser, and others, and references given by MacCurdy, ii, 375 include *Anthr.* xxv, 230, which gives a summary of Delage's work in 1911-12. There are two deposits—upper Aurignac with Gravette points, and La Madeleine with engraving and sculpture (at IPH). Several sections are given by MacCurdy, showing the sequence of cultures, nearly all belonging to Aurignac. Professor Delage distinguishes the two series—late Aurignac types come from the foot of the rock face, and early La Madeleine from a small rock-shelter at one end of this line: both were explored to some extent by Reverdit, from whom Dr. Sturge acquired a large collection. Some of Reverdit's activities are recorded by Franck Delage in *Anthr.* xlv, 281. They began at Les Roches de Sergeac as early as 1878, mainly on the west side of the valley; and the Abbé Breuil's drawings of the engraved bone (no. 723) are given on p. 302. The dispersal of his collection is recorded in a footnote on p. 286, and a photograph of Reverdit's rock-shelter is given on p. 283 of the same article. For this and other sites excavated in the valley, see plan in *BSPF*, xxxii, 419, where the north and south points are interchanged.

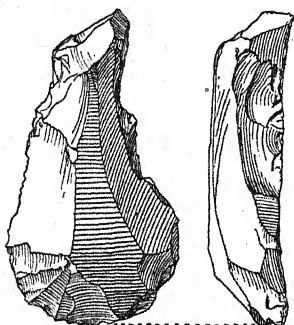
- 706 'POINT' of Le Moustier type with deep white patina (as seen at butt), made from a broad flake with large scar (*éraillure*), and dressed on both sides of a thicker point. *L. 4.1 in. Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 707 THICK FLAKE with one point like preceding and another smaller on right: large scar on plain bulbar face. *L. 3.4 in. Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 708 CORE with almost triangular section and a straight trimmed edge opposite the thick back: long and transverse flakes removed from the two faces figured: speckled blue-grey with some buff crust. *L. 5.4 in. Les Roches, Sergeac.* For flaking in alternate directions, see *PSEA*, ii, 84, where examples from North Cray (Kent) and Les Eyzies (Dordogne) are illustrated (R. H. Chandler).
- 709 FLAKE with point curving to left, with convex and concave sides carefully trimmed near the point: central ridge and plain concave bulbar face: white patina all over. *L. 2.3 in. Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 710 FLAKE with curving point as last but narrower, with less trimming on the convex curve: speckled white patina. *L. 2.4 in. Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 711 BROAD FLAKE with graver end in central line (*bec-de-flûte*), and two or more slices (*coups-de-burin*) on the sides: speckled white patina. *L. 3.1 in. Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne (A. R.).*



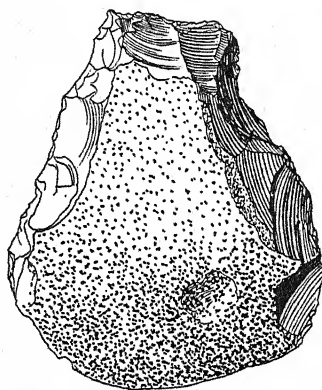
703. Conical plane, top and side, Le Moustier. (3)



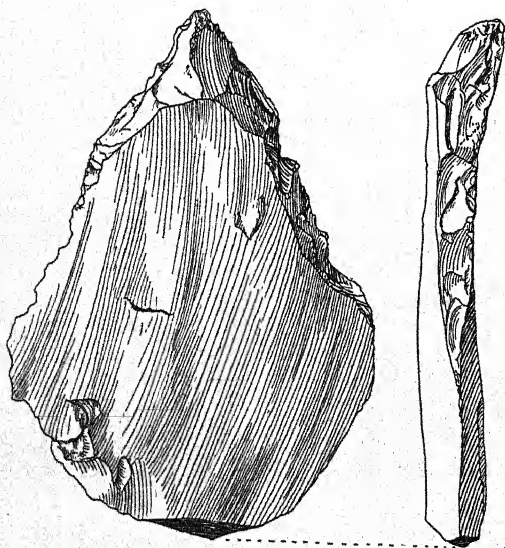
705. Flake, front and back, Le Moustier. (3)



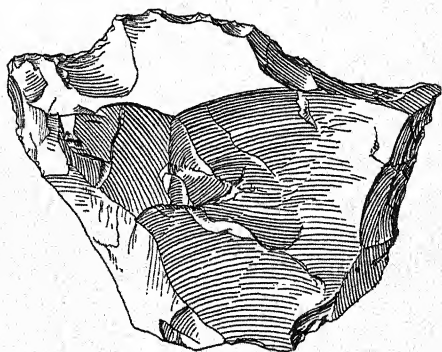
702. Scraper-graver, front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



704. Flake, front and side, Le Moustier. (3)



706. 'Point', front and side, Les Roches. (3)



707. Flake with points, Les Roches. (3)

- 712 GRAVER with point in central line (*bec-de-flûte*) and long tang carrying the central ridge: the tang steeply trimmed, and slightly flaked on bulbar face: white patina all over. *L.* 3.5 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.). The type named after La Font-Robert has a similar tang but a sharp (not a graver) point (*CIA Genève*, i, 181).
- 713 TAPERING FLAKE, carefully trimmed on both sides and at squared end, with notch and fracture below: creamy white patina. *L.* 1.6 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 714 FLAKE with triangular section, one of the three edges trimmed on one face (*à dos abattu*): grey patina. *L.* 4.1 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.). This variety of the 'battered back' is noticed in *PSEA*, ii, 87 (R. H. Chandler), where the term 'worked-angle flake' is preferred. Parallels are quoted from France (British Museum). Dr. Sturge's own analysis of this type is given in *PSEA*, i, 218.
- 715 STONE PEBBLE, almost circular, pierced for use as a pendant with hour-glass boring (biconical), imperfect at one end: yellowish-grey with some concretion. *L.* 1.4 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.). For similar pendants, but of bone, see *Rel. Aq. B.*, pl. xi (from Cro-Magnon). A thicker specimen of quartz was found at La Font-Robert, Corrèze (*CIA Monaco*, ii, 173): cf. *Déch. Manuel*, i, 210.
- 716 END-SCRAPER on blade combined with an angle graver, the scraper end steep with square and rounded angles, bulbar face plain and concave, yellowish-white. *L.* 3 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 717 BLADE with battered back (*à dos abattu*), of triangular section with good straight cutting-edge, yellowish-white. *L.* 2.2 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 718 POINTED BLADE with both sides trimmed and butt broken across, yellowish-white. *L.* 1.8 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 719 CRESCENTIC BLADE with battered back and pointed ends, pale brown. *L.* 1.1 in. *Les Roches*.
- 720 BLADE with battered back and curved cutting-edge, thickest at the butt, yellowish with iron markings. *L.* 1.2 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 721 THIN CRESCENTIC BLADE, battered on the convex side and signs of use on the other, yellowish-white. *L.* 1.8 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 722 POINTED BLADE with battered back and transverse break below, grey with black markings. *L.* 2 in. *Les Roches, Sergeac, Dordogne* (A. R.).

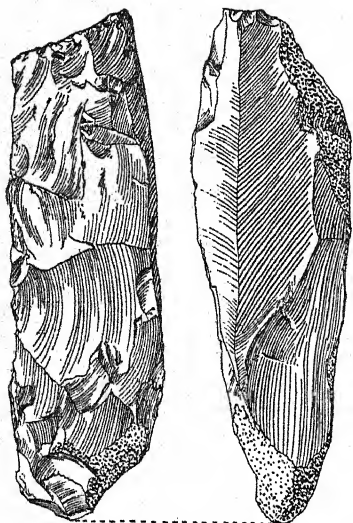
LA TUILIÈRE

A rock-shelter was excavated here by Reverdit, from whose collection Dr. Sturge made many purchases (*Préhist.*³, 642). A completed drawing of this carving was made by Abbé Breuil (*Anthr.* xlv, 302), who called the site Les Roches de Sergeac.

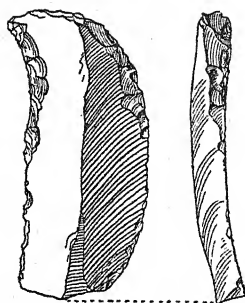
- 723 FLAT BONE FRAGMENT engraved on both faces with the fore-part of a horse, the head missing, a stiff mane and tapering fore-legs which are imperfect below. *L.* 2.7 in. *La Tuilière, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). The outer perforation is perhaps for suspension, and there is a thin bone disc with engraved ornament from Montastruc (Bruniquel) in the Museum (*Guide*³, 141, fig. 154).

LA ROCHETTE

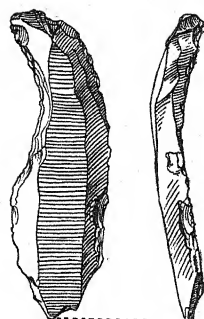
A workshop (*atelier*) like that of Belcaire was shown by Reverdit to exist at La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, with flint debris of all periods in profusion on the surface, but a certain amount of Solutré work (de Mortillet, *Préhist.*³, 632). The site has since been explored by Otto Hauser, F. Wiegiers, and others (MacCurdy, ii, 376), and the sequence



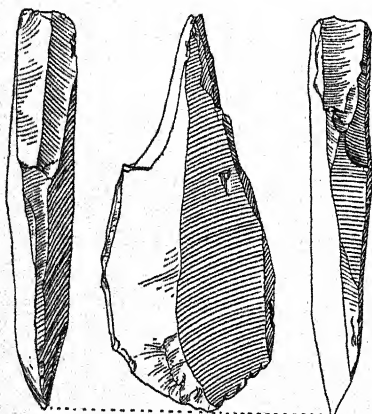
708. Core, two views, Les Roches. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



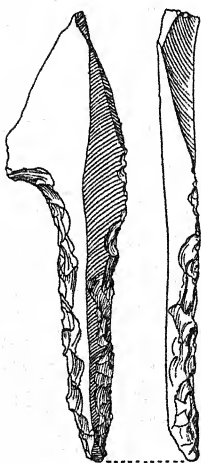
709. Flake, front and side, Les Roches. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



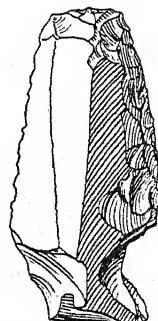
710. Flake, front and side, Les Roches. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



711. Graver, front and sides, Les Roches. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



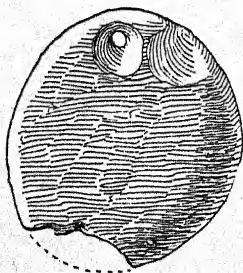
712. Tanged graver, front and side, Les Roches. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



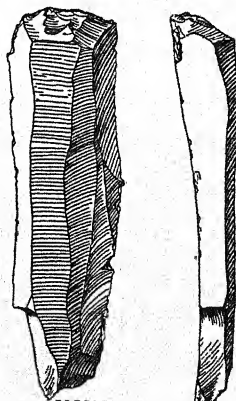
713. Flake, with notch, Les Roches. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



714. Flake, with section, Les Roches. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

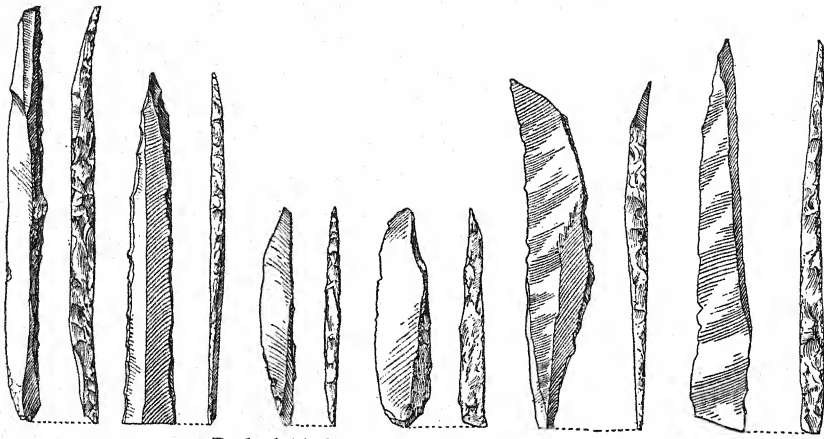


715. Perforated pebble, Les Roches. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

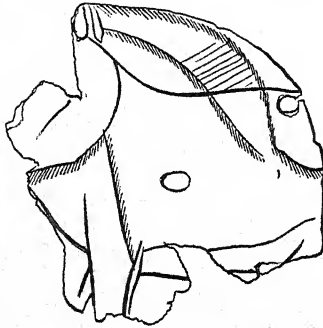
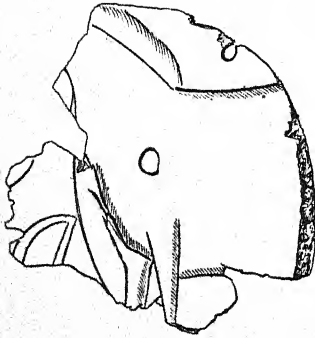


716. Scraper, front and side, Les Roches. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

- established by Wiegers is: 3. Aurignac, with part of human skeleton; 2. Le Moustier; 1. St. Acheul. This is fully borne out by the series acquired by Dr. Sturge. MacCurdy states in his description of Castel-Merle (*Bulletin of American School of Prehistoric Research*, no. 7, 1931, p. 21) that the hand-axe is present in the lower, and absent in the upper, Le Moustier levels at La Rochette. For the human remains found here in 1910 by Hauser in association with middle Aurignac artifacts, see references in Ebert, xi, 149.
- 724 HAND-AXE, with point perhaps imperfect, the cutting-edge interrupted by a patch of brown crust and a later fracture at the butt: grey to white patina, flaked on both faces, the edges slightly dulled, and some iron-staining in lines. *L. 4.5 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 725 HAND-AXE with angular base, yellow cherty, with lines and spots of iron-staining on both faces, one side notched in middle, the other even and nearly straight, edges dulled. *L. 4.9 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 726 SUB-TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE with white patina on both faces and later black chip at base: both faces well flaked, with straight and fairly even sides, and bevelled butt: edges dulled, with some iron-moulding. *L. 3.9 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 727 SUB-TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, granular texture, pinkish-yellow surface with some iron-staining, brown interior: worked on both faces, the sides and point dulled, the butt angular at one end and rounded at the other. *L. 3.8 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.)* Combe Capelle type (early Le Moustier).
- 728 HAND-AXE with cutting-edge all round, one side even and slightly S-curved, the other zigzag, with iron-marked ridges on both faces, one of which has buff patina, the other bluish-white: edges dulled. *L. 3.1 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 729 CHERTY LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, roughly chipped, the older surface white or grey with much iron-marking on the ridges, later work pale brown (indicated by horizontal hatching): patch of buff crust near the point. *L. 6.3 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Proto-Solutré.
- 730 LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, bent at narrow end, white patina all over, with lines and spots of iron-staining; fairly even edge all round, but blunt at the point. *L. 4 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Early Solutré.
- 731 FLAKE, almost circular, with blunt butt, the remaining edges trimmed rather steeply: the upper face with buff crust, the under face grey and boldly flaked flat, with a later black chip (horizontal hatching). *L. 3.5 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).* Rare type, Le Moustier date.
- 732 FLAKE-IMPLEMENT, almost circular, with faceted butt and remains of prominent bulb, yellow with front darker, fairly sharp, one spur which is flaked on the bulbar face: evidently from a tortoise-core: slight iron-moulding. *L. 4.7 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère (A. R.).* Levallois type.
- 733 FLAKE-IMPLEMENT, circular, with faceted butt and large bulbar scar (*écaillage*): lines of iron-marking on whitish patina, bulbar face plain, rather sharp edges. *L. 2.2 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère (A. R.).* Levallois type.
- 734 OVATE IMPLEMENT or core for long flakes which have been removed longitudinally from both faces: the side rather zigzag and curved, and both ends trimmed, purplish-grey with some iron-staining on ridges, edges dulled. *L. 4.8 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne (A. R.).*
- 735 CARINATED 'POINT' with concave bulbar face and brown crust on lower part of ridge, the sides steeply trimmed and fluted at end; flaked at two periods, the earlier surface being more lustrous and mottled: some iron-moulding. *L. 4.2 in. La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère (A. R.).* Aurignac style.



717-22. Backed blades, front and side, Les Roches. (1)



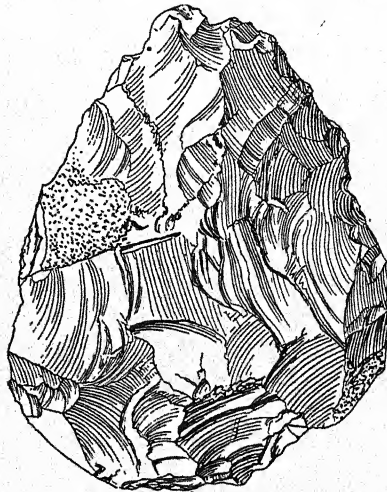
723. Bone carving, front and back, La Tuilière. (2)



725. Hand-axe, front and side, La Rochette. (2)



724. Hand-axe, front and side, La Rochette.



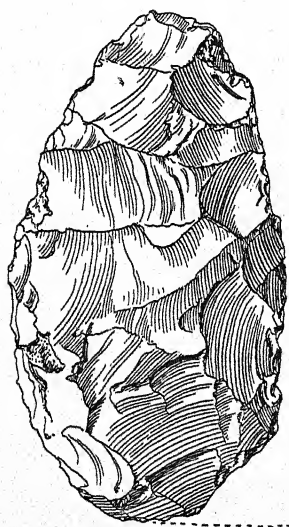
726. Hand-axe, front and side, La Rochette. (3)



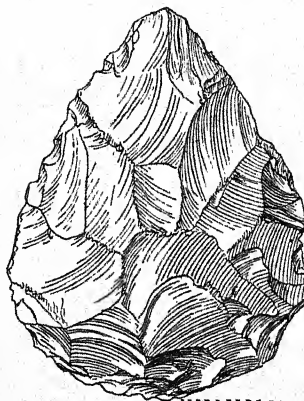
727. Hand-axe, front and side, La Rochette. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



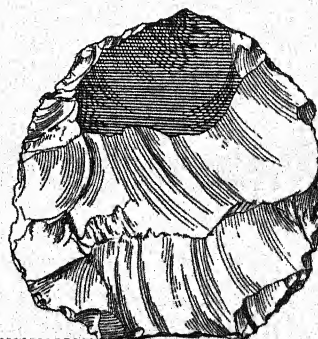
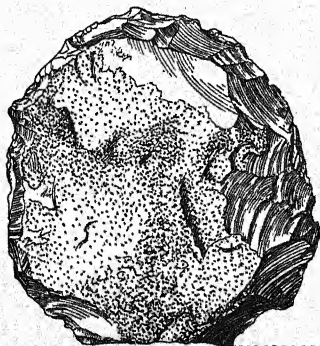
729. Leaf-shaped blade, front and side, La Rochette. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



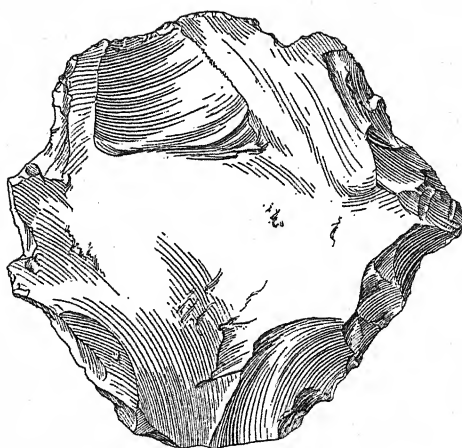
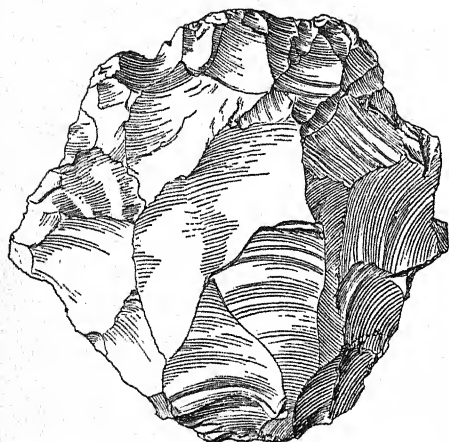
730. Blade, front and side, La Rochette. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



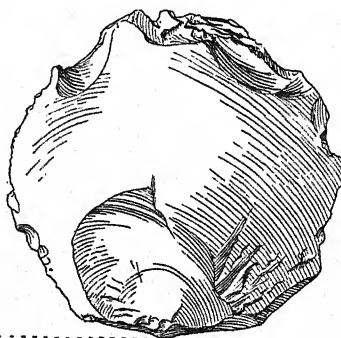
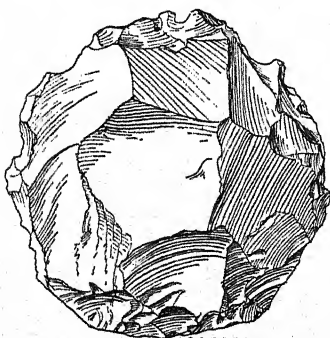
728. Hand-axe, front and side, La Rochette. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



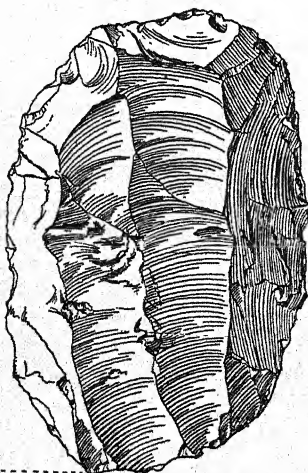
731. Flake, front, side, and back, La Rochette. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



732. Flake-implement, front and back, La Rochette. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



733. Flake-implement, front and back, La Rochette. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



734. Ovate, front and back, La Rochette. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



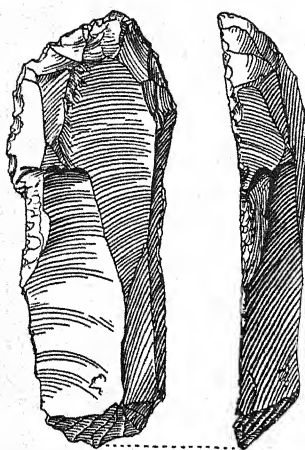
735. 'Point', front and side, La Rochette. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

- 736 DOUBLE END-SCRAPER, the broader end rather angular, speckled grey with slight iron-markings, with shallow notch worked in the middle of one side. *L.* 3.5 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 737 FLAKE, almost square, dark brown with patch of lighter crust; bulbar face plain, used along both sides; fresh condition. *L.* 2 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). Found occasionally with Le Moustier types, as in St. Brelade cave, Jersey (*Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 99, fig. 26); but also at La Balutie, at Dawley and Yiewsley in the middle Thames area (Sturge collection), and at Grime's Graves, Norfolk (*PSEA Report*, 199, fig. 76).
- 738 FLAKE, thin and broad, with almost vertical trimming all round, grey with iron-marked ridges and lines, edges dull. *L.* 1.6 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 739 KNIFE with greatest thickness near the point forming a finger-rest, the back-edge trimmed and the front or cutting-edge showing signs of use on both faces: speckled honey-coloured, fairly sharp. *L.* 3 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). Abri Audi or Châtelperron type (*Guide*³, fig. 126).
- 740 DOUBLE-GRAVER, white with tinted bands, the upper end busked but now crushed, the lower with central point. *L.* 2.3 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). Middle Aurignac type, see Breuil, *CIA Genève*, i, 175.
- 741 COMBINED GRAVER and END-SCRAPER, bulbar face concave, black to grey, with patch of yellow crust. *L.* 2 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). Common in French caves of Aurignac date.
- 742 FLAKE brought to a central point at one end, the other a graver-point springing from a dressed concavity: the curved sides minutely chipped or fretted: black, the under face quite plain. *L.* 2 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.).
- 743 FLAKE with elongated point at angle of an oblong, of which one side is the platform with bulb, the others rather steeply trimmed: white patina, with lines of iron-marking, under-face of point intact. *L.* 2.3 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). If used for boring, the point should show signs on alternate edges (see *Flints*, fig. 21).
- 744 CONICAL CORE, perhaps used as a steep-ended plane, flat base, coarsely fluted sides, and patch of yellow crust at the heel: white patina with slight iron-marking on the ridges. *L.* 1.7 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère* (A. R.). A form that belongs to more than one period, but characteristic of the Aurignac period, when it is known as the *grattoir Tarté* (from the palaeolithic 'station' of Tarté, Haute-Garonne). Allied forms are figured and discussed by Bourlon and Bouyssonie in *Rev. Anthr.* xxii (1912), 473.
- 745 SMALL FLUTED IMPLEMENT or CORE, dove-coloured, with slight iron-marking, the under-face almost flat. *L.* 1.4 in. *La Rochette, St. Léon-sur-Vézère, Dordogne* (A. R.). This fine and regular fluting is typical of the Aurignac period.

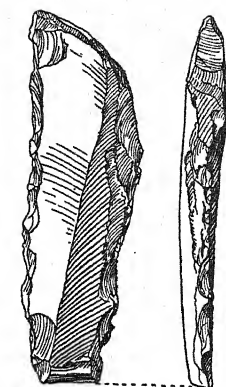
LA VIGNOLLE

The Bequest contains over twenty specimens from this Dordogne site, and besides those figured there are six hand-axes referable to the middle Palaeolithic, and eleven miscellaneous flakes. Two exhibit the peculiar 'biscuit' surface best exemplified at La Micoque (nos. 682-6).

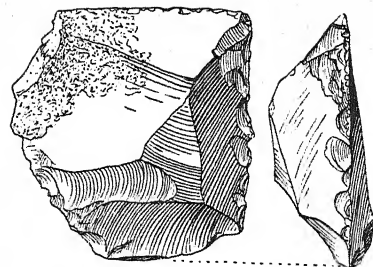
- 746 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE of grey cherty stone with thick yellow crust on the rough butt, flaked on both faces, with straight and even sides and sharp point, unrolled. *L.* 4.1 in. *La Vignolle, St. Amand-de-Coly, Dordogne* (A. R.). Le Moustier type.



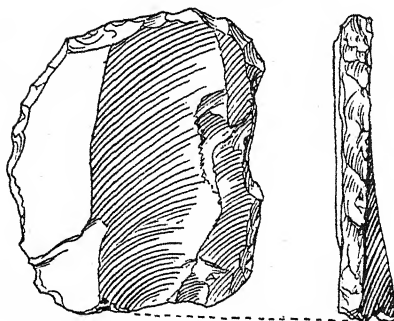
736. Double scraper, front and side, La Rochette. (3)



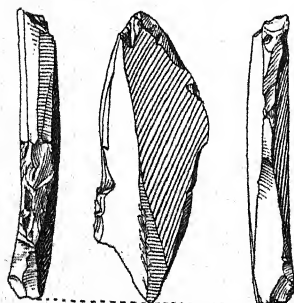
739. Knife, front and side, La Rochette. (3)



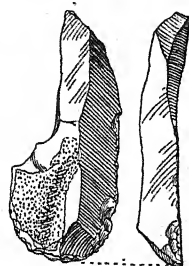
737. Flake, front and side, La Rochette. (3)



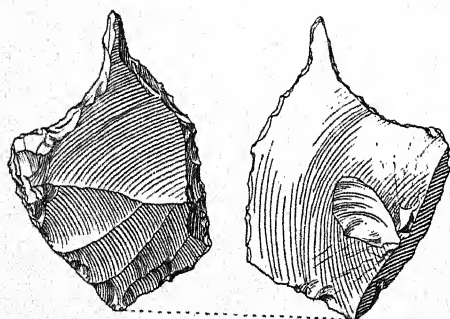
738. Flake, front and side, La Rochette. (1)



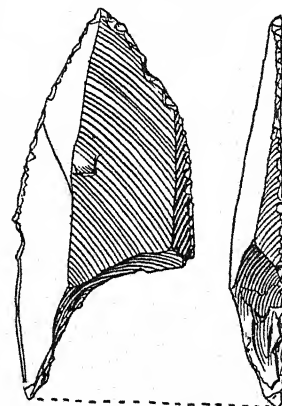
740. Double-graver, front and sides, La Rochette. (3)



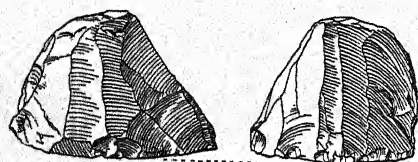
741. Scraper-graver, La Rochette. (3)



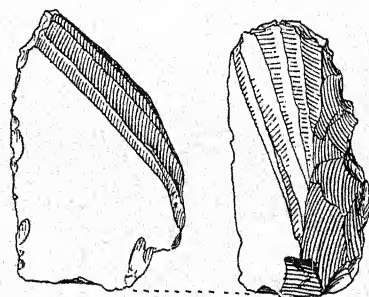
743. Pointed flake, front and back, La Rochette. (3)



742. Tanged flake, front and side, La Rochette. (1)



744. Conical core, two views, La Rochette. (3)



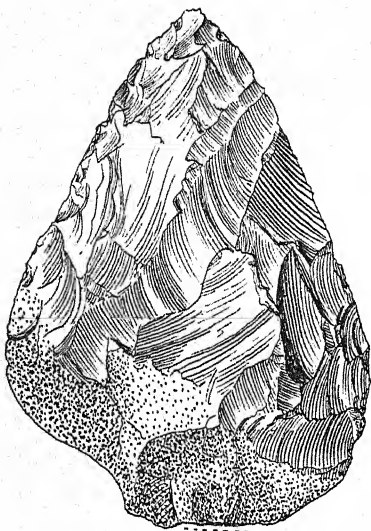
745. Fluted lump, side and top, La Rochette. (1)

- 747 PEAR-SHAPED HAND-AXE with patches of black, brown, and yellow, one face nearly flat, cutting-edge all round fairly sharp, and patch of white crust. *L. 3.2 in. La Vignolle, St. Amand-de-Colly, Dordogne (A. R.).* Late St. Acheul type.
- 748 STRUCK TORTOISE-CORE of yellow chert, flaked all over the convex face, with spots of iron-stain on the ridges, sharp condition. *L. 2.6 in. La Vignolle, St. Amand-de-Colly, Dordogne (A. R.).* Le Moustier type.
- 749 LEVALLOIS FLAKE of yellow chert, the bulbar face plain with some iron-marking, and the sides respectively straight and curved, though notched in places, sharp point and faceted butt. *L. 4.6 in. La Vignolle, St. Amand-de-Colly, Dordogne (A. R.).*

DORDOGNE

Though famous chiefly for its remains of the later Palaeolithic or Cave period, this cretaceous area east of Bordeaux has produced an abundance of Drift or lower Palaeolithic implements, made of a cherty flint which can be easily recognized as distinct from the lustrous black material of the chalk areas of Northern France and Southern Britain. Hand-axes are abundant on the surface in the south of the Department, especially near Périgueux and Bergerac, but are sometimes found in Pleistocene deposits. Still farther south, towards the Pyrenees, the material used was quartzite, in which the workmanship did not reach the Dordogne standard (see nos. 759-66).

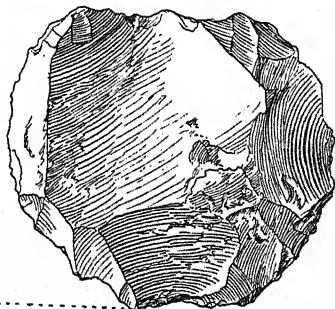
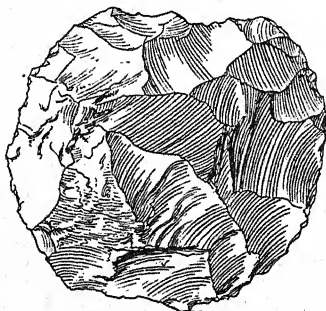
- 750 HAND-AXE with one face chipped flat, the other domed, black to grey with some brown crust, sharp even edges and well-made point. *L. 4.4 in. Reuffigeac, Dordogne.* Le Moustier date.
- 751 TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, cherty brown, an outstanding lump left on one face, sides and butt even and straight, the point perhaps imperfect. *L. 4.1 in. La Nauve, Dordogne (comm. Creysse).*
- 752 TRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, flaked on both faces, the sides straight and even, the butt sharp: fresh condition, yellowish-grey. *L. 2.4 in. Nojals, Dordogne (Nojals-et-Clottes, Bergerac).*
- 753 FLAKE-IMPLEMENT, massive with bulb and flat platform, plain bulbar face and the other flaked all over, pale brown to grey, with cherty inclusion and some linear iron-marking. *L. 4.9 in. St. Aubin, Dordogne.* An early Le Moustier type.
- 754 HAND-AXE, pale ochreous, with bold flaking on both faces and platform at butt, the sides rather zigzag: slight iron-marking. *L. 5.8 in. Troche, Dordogne.*
- 755 IMPLEMENT of long oval shape, purplish-grey with iron-staining on ridges: narrow end blunt, the other a cutting-edge, the sides zigzag. *L. 6.7 in. Mérigaude, atelier des grosses haches, Commune Verdon, Dordogne.* Classed as a neolithic celt.
- 756 QUARTZ LEAF-SHAPED BLADE with patch of crust and iron spots on one face, roughly flaked on both faces, the sides thickest at the broad end; the notch is modern. *L. 4.6 in. Jean-Blanc, Commune de Bourniouel, Dordogne.* Early Solutré date. The site is also known as Champs-Blancs. Both rock-shelters have yielded Lower La Madeleine and Upper Solutré types (*Préhist.*³, 631; MacCurdy, ii, 339; *AFAS, Nîmes*, 1912, 522-8).
- 757 LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, roughly flaked on both faces, the sides rather zigzag, pinkish-yellow. *L. 4.2 in. La Brande, Commune de Rouquette d'Eymet, Dordogne.* Proto-Solutré type.
- 758 JASPEROID FLAKE, brown with dull surface, with two ribs and rough flaking near the broad working end. *L. 4.1 in. Plaine de Losse, Thonac, Dordogne (A. R.).*



746. Hand-axe, front and side, La Vignolle. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



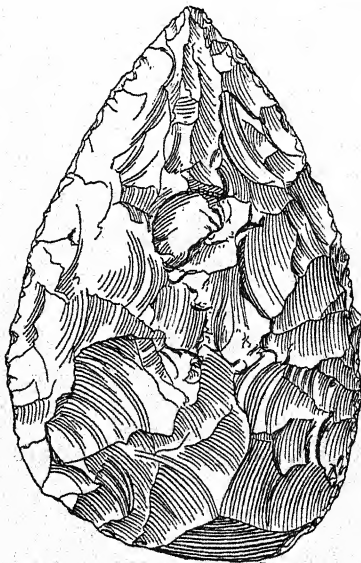
747. Hand-axe, front and side, La Vignolle. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



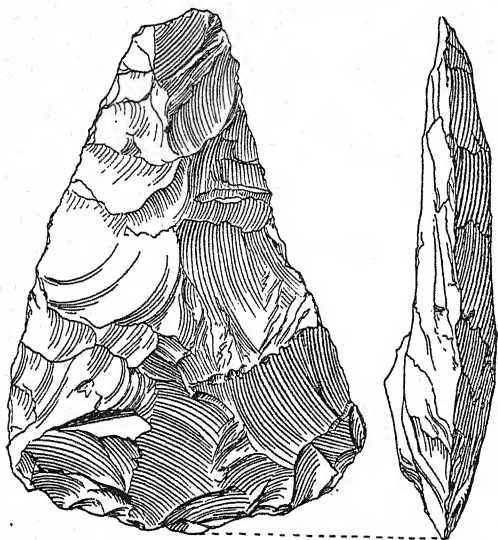
748. Tortoise-core, base and top, La Vignolle. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



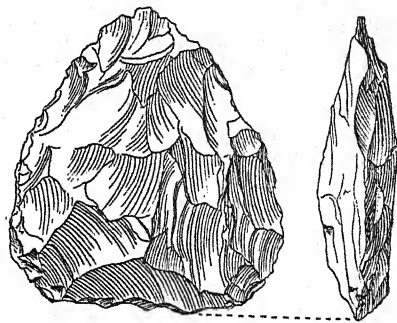
749. Flake with butt, La Vignolle. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



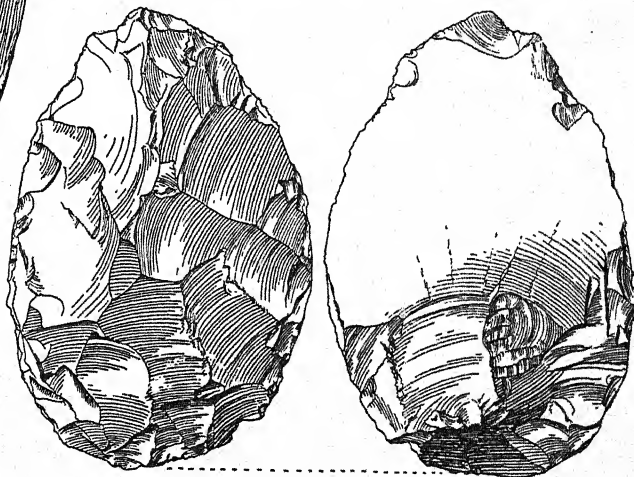
750. Hand-axe, front and side, Reuffigeac. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



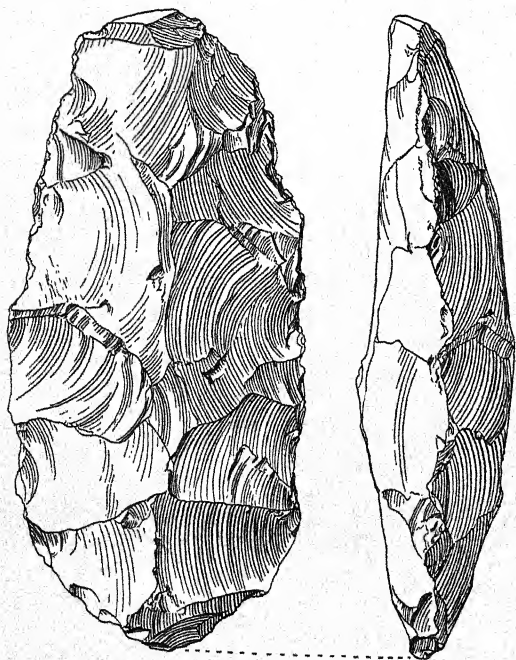
751. Hand-axe, front and side, La Nauve. (3)



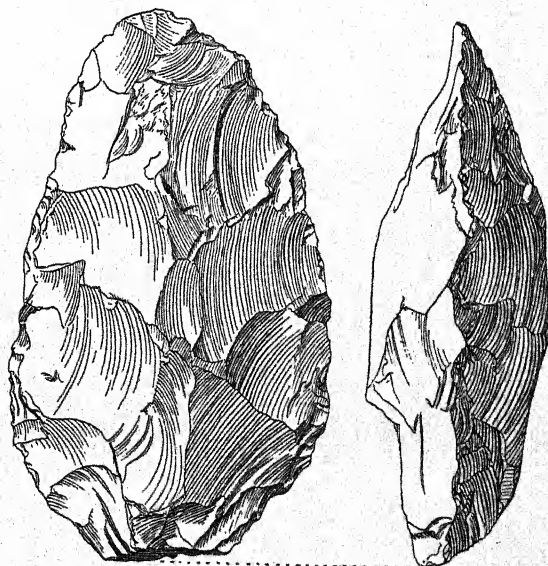
752. Hand-axe, front and side, Nojals. (3)



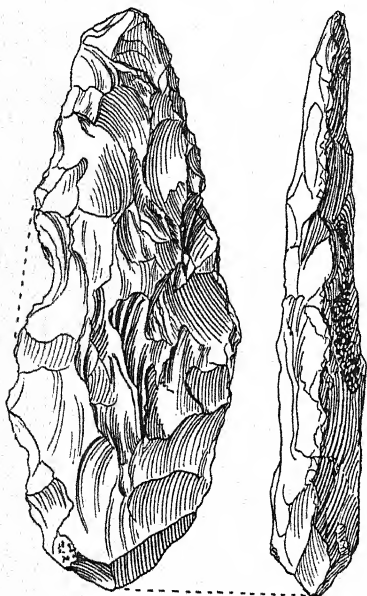
753. Flake-implement, front and back, St. Aubin. (3)



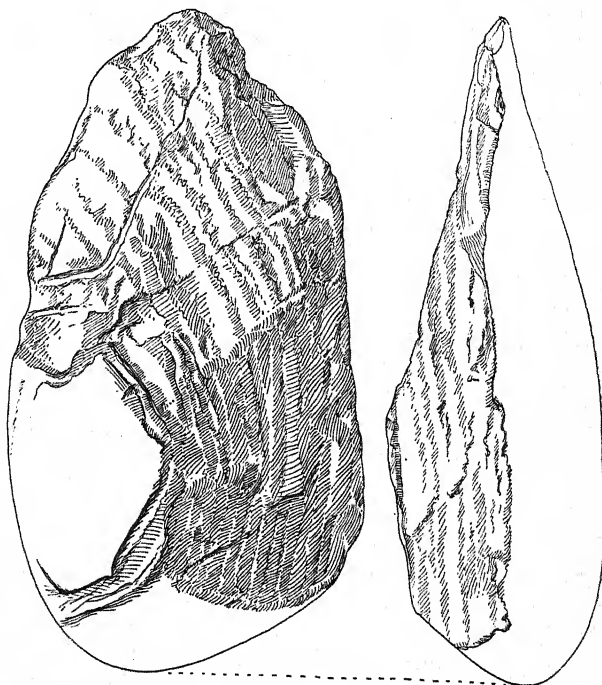
755. Ovate, front and side, Mérigaude. (3)



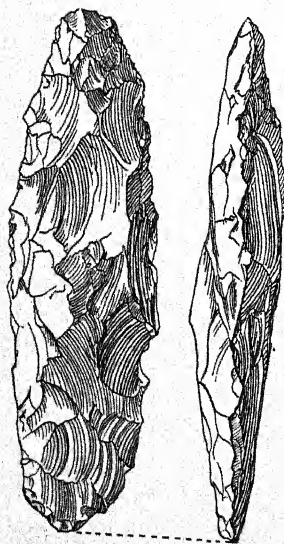
754. Hand-axe, front and side, Troche. (3)



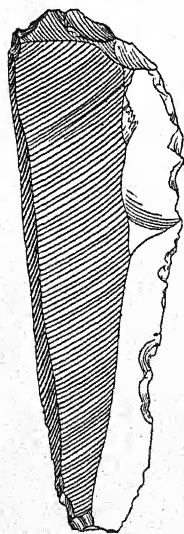
756. Blade, front and side,
Jean-Blanc. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



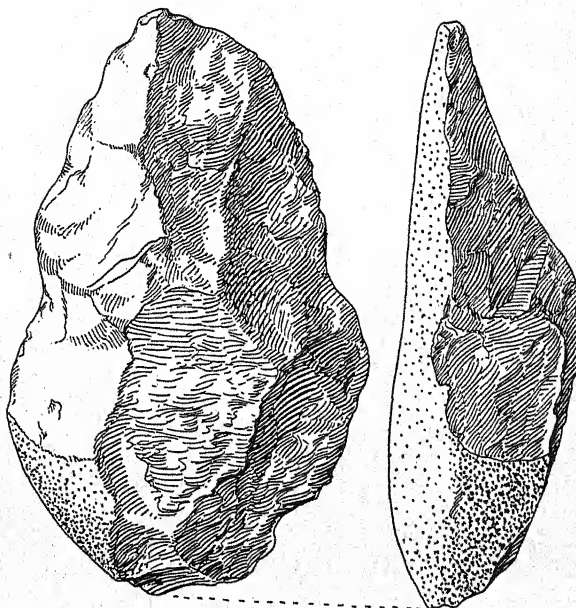
759. Hand-axe, front and side, Balma. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



757. Blade, front and side,
La Brande. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



758. Flake, Plaine de
Losse. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



760. Hand-axe, front and side, Balma. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

GARONNE

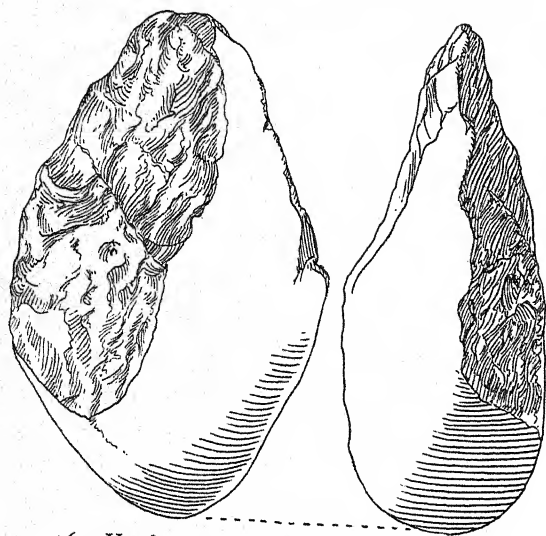
According to Déchelette (*Manuel*, i, 85) the palaeolithic implements found in the upper valley of the Garonne, where flint does not naturally occur, are of quartzite, a less tractable rock which assumes primitive forms; but the fauna points to the periods of St. Acheul and Le Moustier. The geology of the river-terraces and the contained implements were discussed by Dr. Obermaier in *Archiv für Anthropologie*, v (1906), esp. p. 252, with special reference to St. Martory and St. Gaudens, all these being assigned to St. Acheul (see his map, opp. p. 263). Further observations on the terraces of the Garonne and its tributaries may be found in *Rev. Anthr.* xxxiv (1924), p. 322 (Breuil and Mengaud), with references; and the latest article by Abbé Breuil in *BSPF*, 1937, 104.

- 759 HAND-AXE made from a pebble of banded rock, flaked on part of one face only. *L.* 7 in. *Balma, Haute-Garonne* (east of Toulouse).
- 760 HAND-AXE made from a quartzite pebble, flaked on one face only, and battered at the butt. *L.* 4.6 in. *Balma, Haute-Garonne*.
- 761 HAND-AXE made from a yellow quartzite pebble, about half of each face flaked. *L.* 4 in. *Valley of the Sausse, Montrabé, Haute-Garonne* (north-east of Toulouse).
- 762 HAND-AXE made from a dark grey quartzite pebble, flaked except at the butt, straight and even sides. *L.* 4.6 in. *Valley of the Sausse, Montrabé, Haute-Garonne*.
- 763 OVATE HAND-AXE made from a purplish quartzite pebble, all flaked but about one half of one face, and rather rolled. *L.* 5.5 in. *Issus, Haute-Garonne* (south of Toulouse).
- 764 HAND-AXE, pear-shaped, made from a brown quartzite pebble, flaked on one face. *L.* 4.1 in. *Roqueville, Issus, Haute-Garonne*.
- 765 HAND-AXE, almost circular, made from a grey banded quartzite pebble, flaked on one face. *L.* 6 in. *Ravy, Haute-Garonne*.
- 766 HAND-AXE, roughly chipped from a yellowish quartzite pebble, flaked nearly all over. *L.* 6 in. *Montaudran, Haute-Garonne* (south-east of Toulouse).

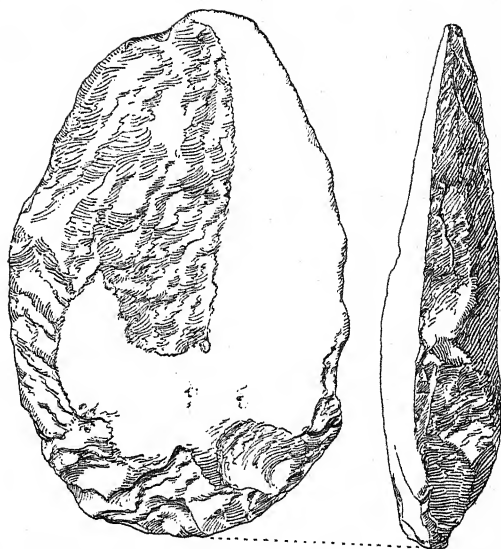
BRUNIQUEL

The best-known sites at Bruniquel, a village in Tarn-et-Garonne, are already well represented in the Museum—Montastruc excavated by Peccadeau de l'Isle, and Trou des Forges excavated by the Vicomte de Lastic St. Jal (*Guide*³, p. 136). Dr. Sturge's series is not precisely labelled, and probably came from another cavern adjoining the river Aveyron. MacCurdy, ii, 336, mentions all the sites and gives references, the latest of which are papers by Cartailhac in *Anthr.* xiv (1903), 129-50, 295-315, with maps. The date is mainly La Madeleine, but there were somewhat earlier relics in the neighbourhood associated with the horse and ox, which are not consistent with the glacial climate of La Madeleine. An early account of the human and equine remains from Bruniquel was published by Professor Owen in 1870 (*Phil. Trans.* for 1869, communicated to Royal Society 9 June 1864).

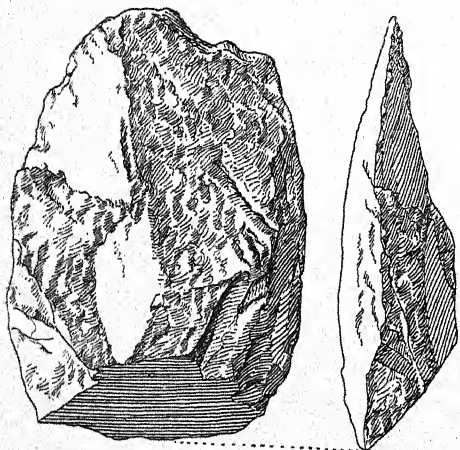
- 767 BLADE sliced at one end as a graver, the sides rather jagged, grey with white markings, sharp. *L.* 4.1 in. *Bruniquel*.



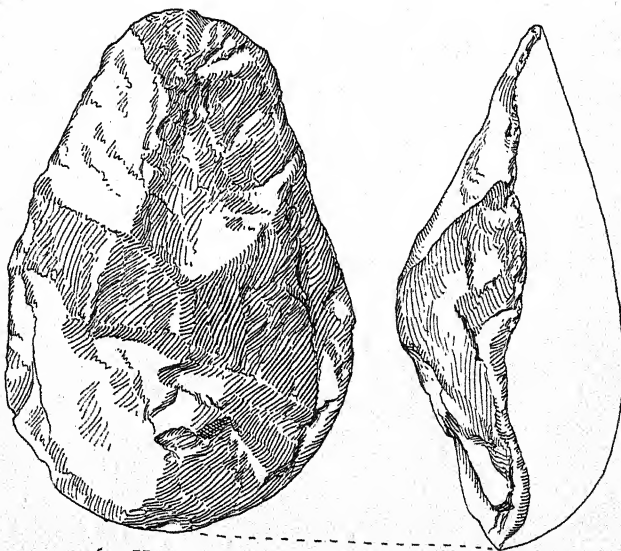
761. Hand-axe, front and side, Montrabé. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



763. Hand-axe, front and side, Issus. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



762. Hand-axe, front and side, Montrabé. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



764. Hand-axe, front and side, Roqueville. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

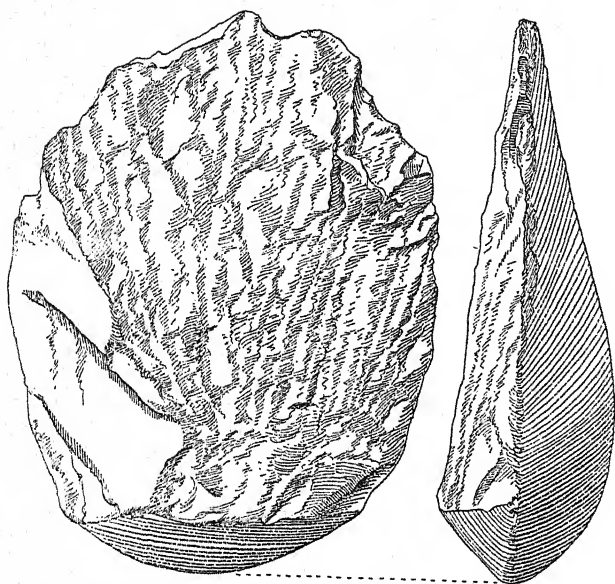
- 768 BROAD BLADE resembling a Le Moustier 'point', trimmed on both sides near the end, bulbar face plain and concave, white patina. *L. 2.4 in. Bruniquel.*
- 769 BLADE trimmed rather steeply near the point in the Aurignac style, bulbar face plain, white patina. *L. 2.8 in. Bruniquel.*
- 770 SUBTRIANGULAR BLADE finely flaked on part of both faces, suggesting Solutré work: white patina, with patch of buff crust. *L. 2.3 in. Bruniquel.*
- 771 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD (*petit tranchet*) with one of the sides trimmed, the other a clean fracture, sharp, translucent grey. *L. 0.8 in. Bruniquel.*
- 772 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD, both sides trimmed, mottled grey. *L. 1 in. Bruniquel.*
- 773 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD, both sides trimmed and cutting-edge fretted, yellowish-grey. *L. 1.4 in. Bruniquel.*
- 774 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD, both sides trimmed, translucent grey. *L. 1 in. Bruniquel.*
- 775 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD, the under face not flat, dark grey. *L. 1 in. Bruniquel.*

MENTONE

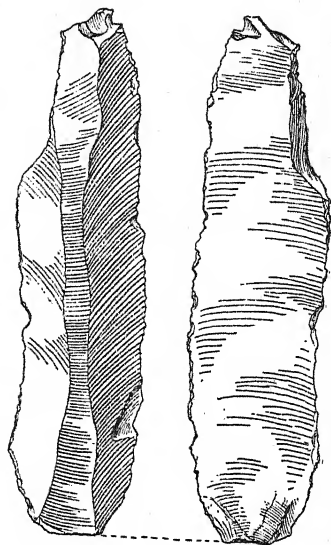
The caves and rock-shelters are known collectively by the name of Baoussé-Roussé (local dialect for *Grottes rouges*, Italian *Balzi Rossi*) or Grimaldi, the latter being the name of the hamlet to which they belong, in the commune of Vintimille (Ventimiglia), close to the Italian frontier. The principal caves excavated are the Grottes des Enfants, du Carillon, Barma Grande, du Prince, and de Gerbaï. Summaries of the excavations and finds are in Déch. *Manuel*, i, 78; *Anthr.* xiv (1903), 726; xvii (1906), 257-320; and *CIA Monaco*, i, 111-54. A monumental report on *Les Grottes de Grimaldi (Baoussé-Roussé)* by Canon de Villeneuve, Marcellin Boule, René Verneau, and Émile Cartailhac was issued by the Prince of Monaco in 1906; but the Barma Grande finds are specially treated in *Anthr.* iii, 513 and x, 439, where references are given: M. Julien's excavations are noticed in vol. x, pp. 519 and 522.

It is mentioned in Dr. Sturge's printed catalogue that the series of very small implements (pygmies) in his collection came from the Barma Grande and were excavated in 1884 by M. Louis Julien. Mention is made of notched flakes (*silex à encoches*) and shouldered points (*pointes à cran*) as characteristic of the Mentone caves, but the earliest specimens date from Le Moustier. Of the latter those best attested came from the talus in front of Barma Grande where they were found 26-29½ ft. below what was the floor of the cave before any excavation was done. Attention was also drawn to two periods of flaking on several of the Mentone and Le Moustier flints in the collection.

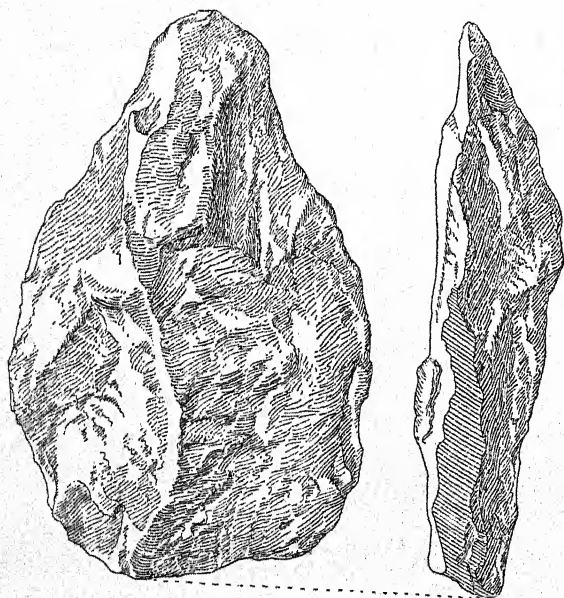
- 776 JASPEROID FLAKE, light brown and highly lustrous, bulbar face plain, carefully trimmed along both sides and at top of transverse edge, fairly sharp. *L. 4.3 in. Menton.*
- 777 END-SCRAPER with squared end and high central ridge, the butt end rounded and bulbar face plain: purplish grey with darker markings. *L. 1.8 in. Menton.*
- 778 THIN HORNY FLAKE, quite sharp, with fine working nearly all round, lateral point above, bulbar face plain. *L. 2.1 in. Menton.*



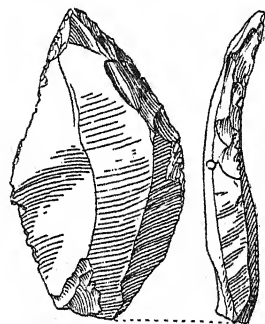
765. Hand-axe, front and side, Haute-Garonne. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



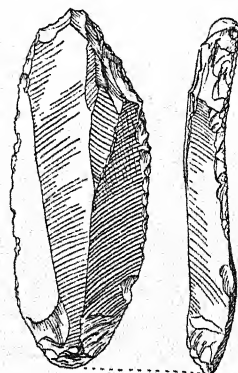
767. Blade, front and back, Bruniquel. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



766. Hand-axe, front and side, Montaudran. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



768. 'Point', front and side, Bruniquel. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



769. Blade, front and side, Bruniquel. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

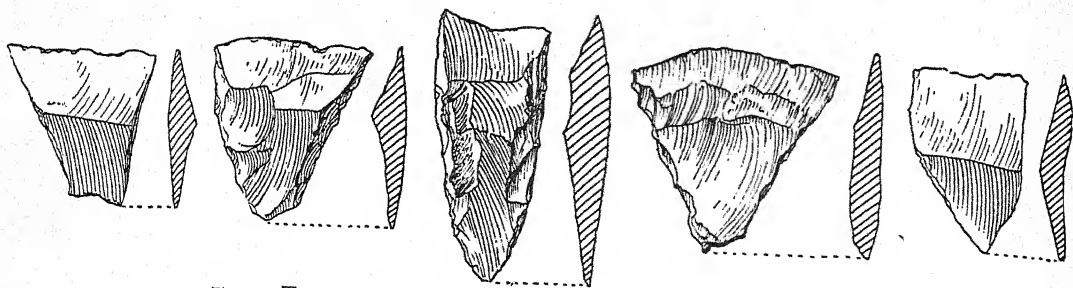
- 779 'POINT' with carination and butt flaked like an end-scraper, the sides rather steeply trimmed, quite sharp, bulbar face plain, dark brown. *L.* 2.9 in. *Menton*. A symmetrical specimen recalling three from High Lodge, Mildenhall, Suffolk (*PSEA*, iii, 379) and comparable with one figured as typical of Middle Le Moustier by Obermaier, *El Hombre Fósil*, p. 92, fig. 29, no. 2 (*Fossil Man in Spain*, p. 80, fig. 34, no. 2).
- 780 DOUBLE END-SCRAPER with central rib and steep trimming all round, same colour and condition as last. *L.* 1.6 in. *Menton*.
- 781 END-SCRAPER with lateral point at the other end, rather steeply trimmed all round, same colour and condition as last. *L.* 1.5 in. *Menton*.
- 782 ROUND-SCRAPER with roughly-formed graver butt, creamy white patina with bluish markings, but pure white at the scraping end (a later working). *L.* 2 in. *Menton*. An instructive example of double patina.
- 783 END-SCRAPER on blade combined with a graver in the central line but like a parrot-beak (*bec de perroquet*): beginnings of creamy patina on a murky background. *L.* 1.9 in. *Grotte de Menton*.

BARMA GRANDE

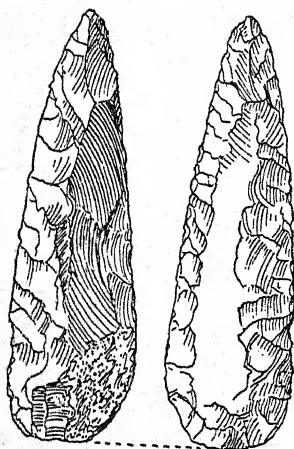
- 784 PYGMY IMPLEMENT of trapezoidal form with one side battered and sloped towards the point, the other sharp, smoky brown. *L.* 1.1 in. *Menton*. This common type is illustrated in *Guide*,³ fig. 82.
- 785 FLAKE with battered back (*à dos abattu*), the opposite edge sharp and trimmed on the curve to the point: bulbar face plain, lustrous grey. *L.* 1.1 in. *Menton*.
- 786 FLAKE similar but battered on right side and sharp on the other, dull brown. *L.* 1.3 in. *Menton*.
- 787 FLAKE similar, battered on left side, the other trimmed near the point, bulbar face flaked at butt end, pearly grey. *L.* 1.8 in. *Menton*.
- 788 FLAKE similar, with triangular section and signs of use on sharp edge, which is trimmed near the point, brown. *L.* 1.3 in. *Menton*.
- 789 FLAKE similar but with steep sides of which one is battered, one end rounded, dark grey. *L.* 1 in. *Menton*.
- 790 DIMINUTIVE IMPLEMENT with battered back and triangular section, the cutting-edge with signs of use, nearly black. *L.* 0.7 in. *Menton*.

MAS D'AZIL

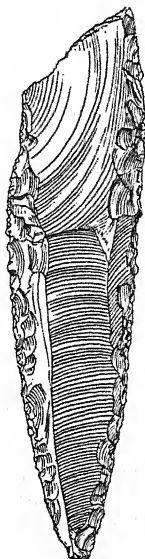
The opening of the Mesolithic or post-palaeolithic stage is well represented by finds in the cavern of Mas d'Azil, a tunnel 430 yards long cut through limestone by the river Arise and now occupied by the national highway from Carcassonne to Saint Giron. Voluminous references are given by Déchelette, *Manuel*, i, 632, and an accessible account of the culture named after this site may be found in MacCurdy, ii, 4-7. There are peculiar forms of flint and bone harpoon-heads with a perforation, evidently derived from upper palaeolithic types; but a new departure is the series of painted pebbles with various designs. Several explanations are examined by M. van Gennep in *BSPP*, 1924, 76; and M. Poisson discusses the authenticity of the pebbles in 1929, 392, illustrating some from the cave of La Crozade, Aude. Besides the specimen catalogued, there are two in the



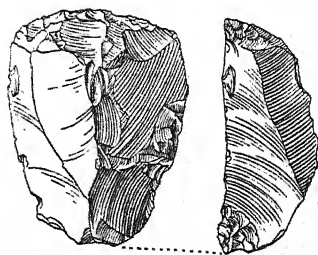
771-5. Transverse arrow-heads, front and section, Bruniquel. (†)



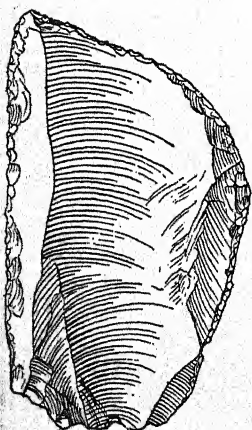
770. Blade, front and back, Bruniquel. (†)



776. Flake, Mentone. (§)



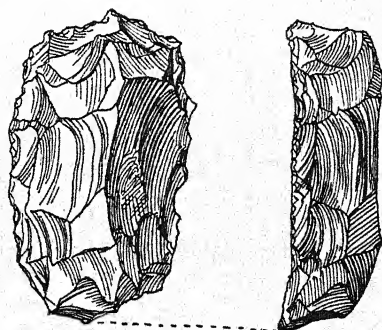
777. Scraper, front and side, Mentone. (§)



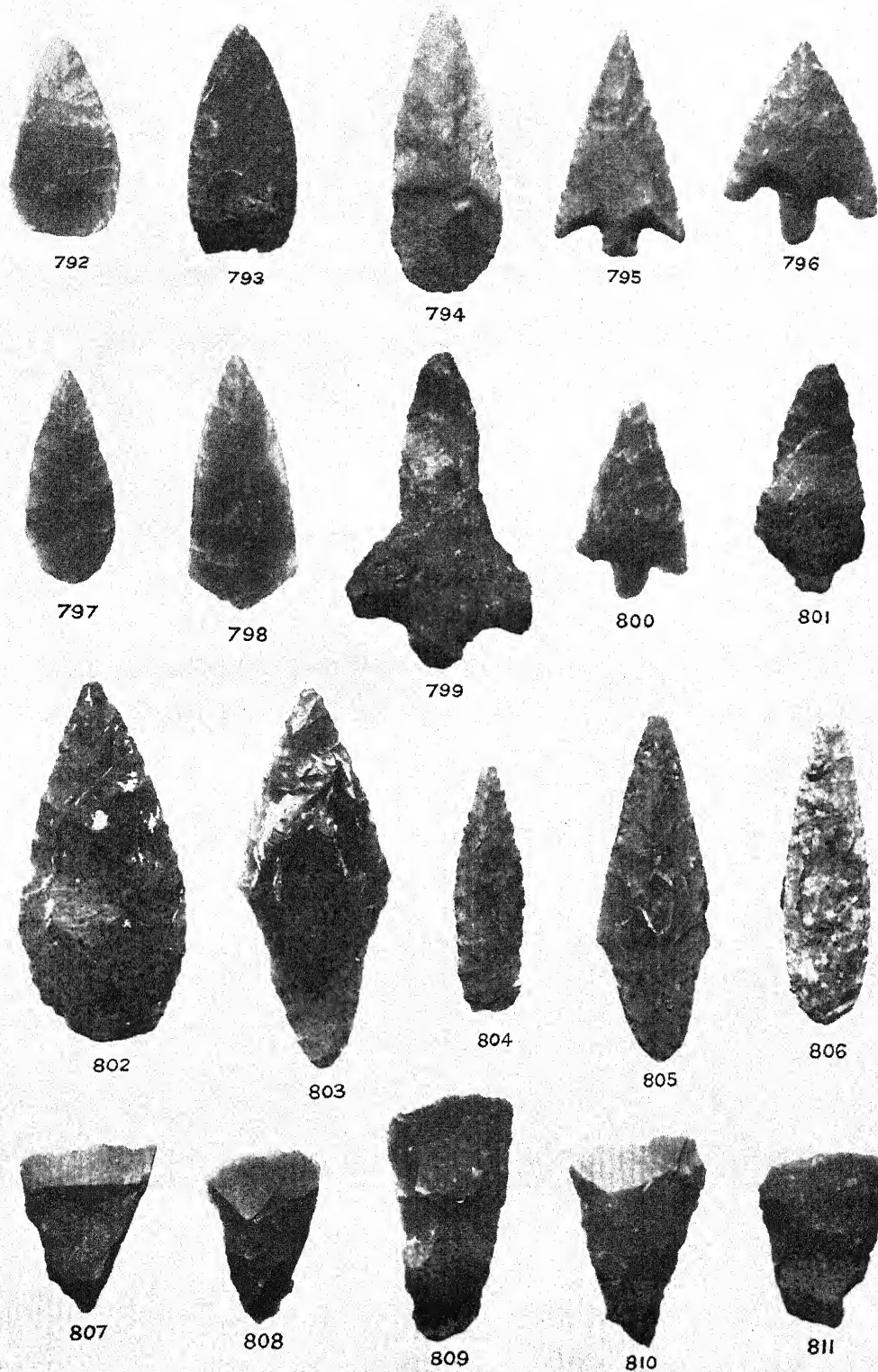
778. Trimmed flake, Mentone. (†)



779. 'Point', front and side, Mentone. (§)



780. Double scraper, front and side, Mentone. (†)



ARROW-HEADS FROM FRANCE (1)

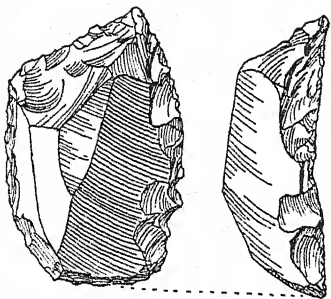
Bequest and this type is well represented in the Museum (*B.M. Quarterly*, iv, p. 5, pl. vii). The first published were reproduced in colour by Édouard Piette in *Anthr.* vii (1896), portfolio of plates; and other illustrations in colour were given in 1924 by Professor Obermaier (*Fossil Man in Spain*, pl. xxiii), who in 1915 explained the symbols as conventional geometrical versions of the human form, after the Abbé Breuil had pointed out the relation between the painted pebbles of Mas d'Azil and the mural paintings of Andalusia. Dots, ovals, dashes, zigzags, and borders are the most frequent designs (*Anthr.* xiv, 641-60), but the resemblance of some symbols to letters of the alphabet is fortuitous. The Mas d'Azil culture is sometimes called Epipalaeolithic, and seems to be the lineal descendant of La Madeleine, which ended about 10,000 B.C.

- 791 SLATY STONE PEBBLE with red paint in four spots and the margin of one flat face (indicated by vertical hatching). *L.* 2.8 in. *Mas d'Azil, Ariège.*

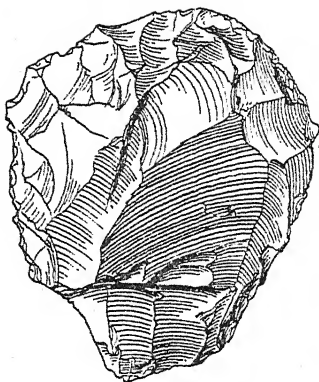
FRENCH ARROW-HEADS

A selection of the French arrow-heads in the Bequest is here illustrated (Plate XIV), and the forms may be usefully compared with specimens from the British Isles (vol i, Plates III-V, X, XI). The Museum possesses a series from France formerly in the Morel Collection, and some finely worked examples are reproduced in G. and A. de Mortillet's *Musée Préhistorique*, 2nd edn., Plates XLVI-XLVIII, Plate XLIX, no. 520 showing one method of attachment to the shaft. Bronze arrow-heads are more numerous in France than in Britain, but flint was no doubt used for the purpose some time after the introduction of metal, and a chronological scheme for some of the ordinary types is given in *Archaeologia*, vol. lxxvi (1926), pp. 81-106.

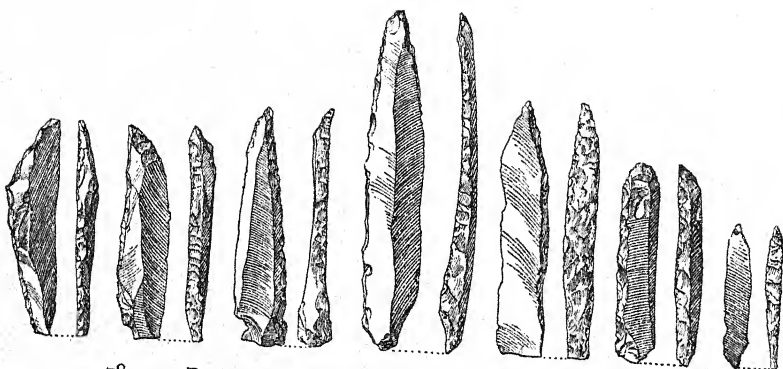
- 792 SUBTRIANGULAR ARROW-HEAD, honey-coloured, one face convex, finely worked with edge all round. *L.* 1.2 in. *Charollais* (district of Charolles Saône-et-Loire).
- 793 ARROW-HEAD with straight base, edge-trimming only, reddish brown. *L.* 1.3 in. *Charollais.*
- 794 CHERTY ARROW-HEAD, leaf-shaped with rounded base, one face flat, cutting-edge all round, banded grey and yellow. *L.* 1.7 in. *Charollais.*
- 795 ARROW-HEAD, tanged and barbed, straight sides, flaked all over, light brown. *L.* 1.3 in. *Charollais.*
- 796 ARROW-HEAD, tanged and barbed, curved sides, one face flat, dull brown. *L.* 1.2 in. *Charollais.*
- 797 ARROW-HEAD, leaf-shaped, cutting-edge all round, finely worked, honey-coloured. *L.* 1.2 in. *Allier.*
- 798 ARROW-HEAD, almost lozenge-shaped, one face with median rib, honey-coloured. *L.* 1.4 in. *St. Ennemond, Allier.*
- 799 CHERTY ARROW-HEAD, barbed, with incurved sides, coarsely flaked, mottled grey. *L.* 1.8 in. *Périgueux.*
- 800 ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged, flaked on both faces, slightly defective, light brown. *L.* 1.1 in. *Périgueux.*
- 801 ARROW-HEAD with broad tang, roughly flaked, grey to black. *L.* 1.3 in. *Périgueux.*



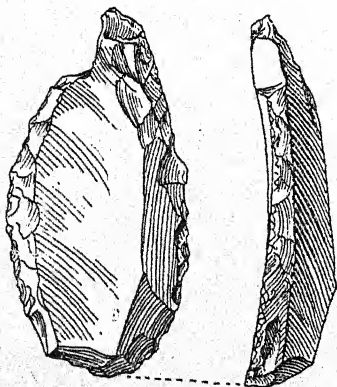
781. Pointed scraper, front and side, Mentone. (1)



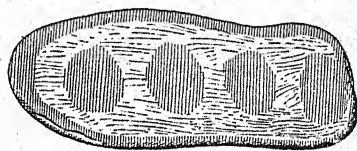
782. Scraper, Mentone. (1)



784-90. Backed blades, front and side, Barma Grande. (1)



783. Scraper-graver, front and side, Mentone. (1)



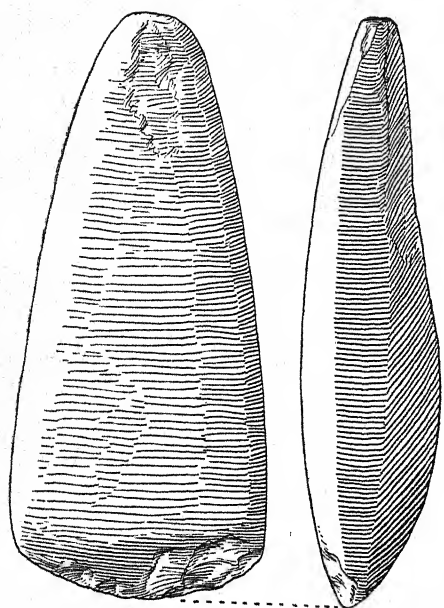
791. Painted pebble, Mas d'Azil. (3)

- 802 LEAF-SHAPED ARROW-HEAD, unusually large, the bulbar face little worked, lustrous light brown. L. 2.1 in. *Seine, Paris.*
- 803 LOZENGE-SHAPED ARROW-HEAD, incurved towards the butt, one face convex, lustrous brown. L. 2.2 in. *Seine, Paris.*
- 804 ARROW-HEAD, narrow leaf-shaped, butt damaged, convex on both faces, shades of grey. L. 1.4 in. *S. France.*
- 805 ARROW-HEAD, lozenge-shaped like no. 803, one face convex, the other with thermal cavity, incurved towards butt, dull greyish-brown. L. 2 in. *S. France.*
- 806 ARROW-HEAD, narrow leaf-shaped, both faces convex, white to grey. L. 1.8 in. *S. France.*
- 807 ARROW-HEAD, with transverse cutting-edge (*petit tranchet*), bevelled on one face, the other plain, dark grey. L. 0.9 in. *Goudaud, Bassillac, Dordogne.*
- 808 ARROW-HEAD, with transverse bevelled edge, back plain, dull black. L. 1 in. *Goudaud.*
- 809 ARROW-HEAD with transverse bevelled edge, back plain, sides trimmed, dull black. L. 1.4 in. *Goudaud, Bassillac, Dordogne.*
- 810 ARROW-HEAD, with transverse bevelled edge, sides trimmed on both faces, grey to black. L. 1.2 in. *Goudaud, Bassillac, Dordogne.*
- 811 ARROW-HEAD, with transverse bevelled edge, thin, with trimmed sides, mottled dark grey. L. 1 in. *Goudaud, Bassillac, Dordogne.*

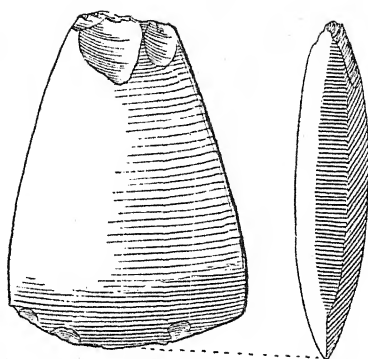
JERSEY

An account of the early civilization of the Channel Islands is given by Joseph Sinel, *Prehistoric Times and Men of the Channel Islands* (1914), and his plates illustrate the leading types of implements from palaeolithic times to the Age of Metal. A more detailed description of palaeolithic caves (St. Brelade and St. Ouen) was published by R. R. Marett in *Archaeologia*, lxii, 449; lxiii, 203; and the first volume (Bailiwick of Guernsey) of T. D. Kendrick's *Archaeology of the Channel Islands* has appeared (1928). The local series of the Bequest is small but fairly representative of the celt-types current at the close of the Stone Age: for other specimens in the Museum see *Guide*³, pp. 125, 149.

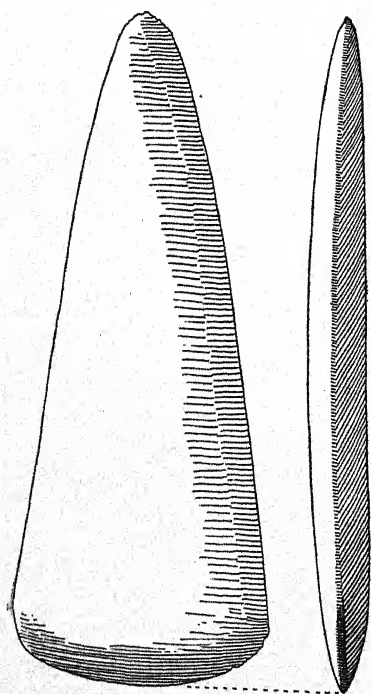
- 812 STONE CELT with slightly convex faces and rounded sides the butt tapering but not sharp, and the cutting-edge damaged by use, roughly polished all over: grey with iron-staining in spots. L. 4.7 in. *Jersey.* No. 395 of a former catalogue.
- 813 JADEITE CELT, polished all over, with flat oval section and pointed butt slightly damaged, one end of cutting-edge also bruised, brownish on one face, greenish on the other. L. 7.1 in. *Trinity Parish, Jersey.* These celts are generally called nephrite abroad, and seem to have originated in Brittany (*JRAI*, lx (1930), p. 211). They are rarely found in England (Canterbury in *Guide*³, p. 100, fig. 94, and Cheshire in *Antiq. Journ.* xii, 167, where references are given). Many have been found in Scotland (*PSA Scot.* ix, 356; xvii, 383; xxvi, 175), and two hoards from Thuringia are noticed in *Präh. Zeitschrift*, iv (1912), 231. They date from the latest neolithic or earliest age of metal.
- 814 DIMINUTIVE CELT with convex faces and squared sides, polished all over, but chipped at butt end: speckled brownish grey. L. 2.6 in. *Rozel, Jersey.* No. 385 of a former catalogue.



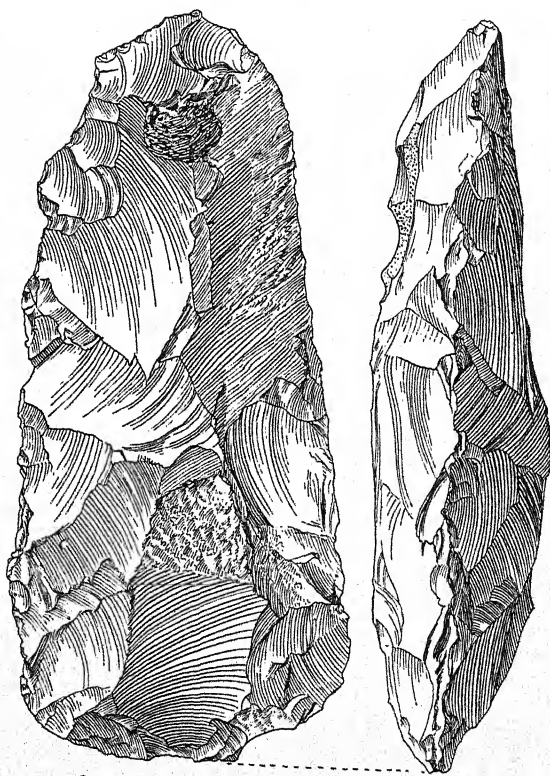
812. Stone celt, front and side, Jersey. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



814. Celt, front and side, Jersey. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



813. Jadeite celt, front and side,
Jersey. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



815. Celt, front and side, Spiennes. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

BELGIUM, SPIENNES

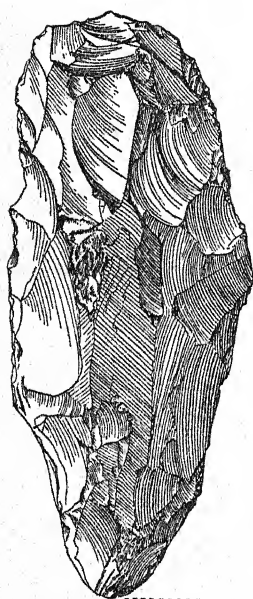
The flint-mines and surface working-floors of Spiennes cover a large area near Mons in Belgium and have given rise to a considerable literature, the chief items being recorded in Déch. *Manuel*, i, 355. To these may be added a short account by Aimé Rutot in *Antiq. Journ.* i, 54, with section in his *La Préhistoire*, p. 46; and another by MacCurdy, ii, 54 with stratigraphy on p. 311. The area was evidently occupied as early as the lower Palaeolithic, the 100 ft. terrace-gravel yielding hand-axes, and a vast factory site of early Le Moustier date being located at the base of the upper loams; but the chief interest of Spiennes is the series of flint-mines for obtaining raw material, and the consequent litter on the surface. For sections, see *Anthr.* xlv, 251, 262.

- 815 CELT roughly chipped on both faces, with sharp edge at both ends, yellowish and bluish faces with small patches of crust, the side-edges nearly straight, and altogether unrolled. *L.* 7.9 in. *Spiennes*.
- 816 CELT-LIKE IMPLEMENT, chipped nearly flat on one face with cutting-edge all round, and broad and pointed ends, white patina with grey inclusions and iron-staining on ridges. *L.* 6.2 in. *Spiennes*.
- 817 CHISEL of trapezoidal section, polished on and near the square working end, white patina with iron-marking on ridges. *L.* 5 in. *Spiennes*.
- 818 CORE from which longitudinal flakes have been removed, but with one zigzag side trimmed and one end flaked as if for cutting, grey patina with darker inclusions. *L.* 6.3 in. *Spiennes*.
- 819 FLAKE, lustrous with crust on back, the broad end with hinge fracture and some work, the other end made into a handle, bluish-grey with iron-marking on ridges. *L.* 4.2 in. *Spiennes*.

DENMARK

The prehistory and main prehistoric types of Denmark are sketched in *Guide*³, and included in a summary of the Northern area in Ebert (*Nordischer Kreis*, vol. ix, p. 6 and table on pp. 58, 59). The evolution or sequence of forms is well illustrated in Sophus Müller's *Ordning af Danmarks Oldsager: Stenalderen*, and additions or modifications are published in the series of *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, with general index for 1866-1933 published in 1936 (French summary in *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*). The varying levels of land and sea have been worked out, and the Stone Age traced back beyond the Shell-mound or Kitchen-midden period into the Mesolithic: for details and bibliography see J. G. D. Clark, *The Mesolithic Settlement of Northern Europe* (Cambridge, 1936).

- 820 LEAF-SHAPED IMPLEMENT, roughly flaked, nearly flat on both faces and left blunt at both ends, the side-edges fairly even, shades of yellow to grey, banded at one end. *L.* 8.1 in. *Stevens, Seeland* (Zealand). This type was regarded by Montelius as akin to the Solutré leaf-shaped blade and proof of a late palaeolithic period in Scandinavia (*Antiq. Journ.* i, 98); but evidence has since accumulated that they date from the Megalithic period, and references are given by H. Shetelig, *Primitive Tider i Norge* (1922), pp. 34-9; see also *Bergens Museums Aarbok*, 1919-20, p. 47 (A. Bjørn); *Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, 1923, 123 (L. Franz); and *Mannus*, xiii (1921), p. 1 (J. Bayer).



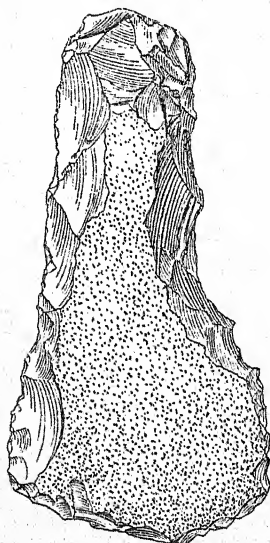
816. Celt, front and side, Spiennes. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



818. Core, front, side, and back, Spiennes. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



817. Chisel, front and side, Spiennes. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



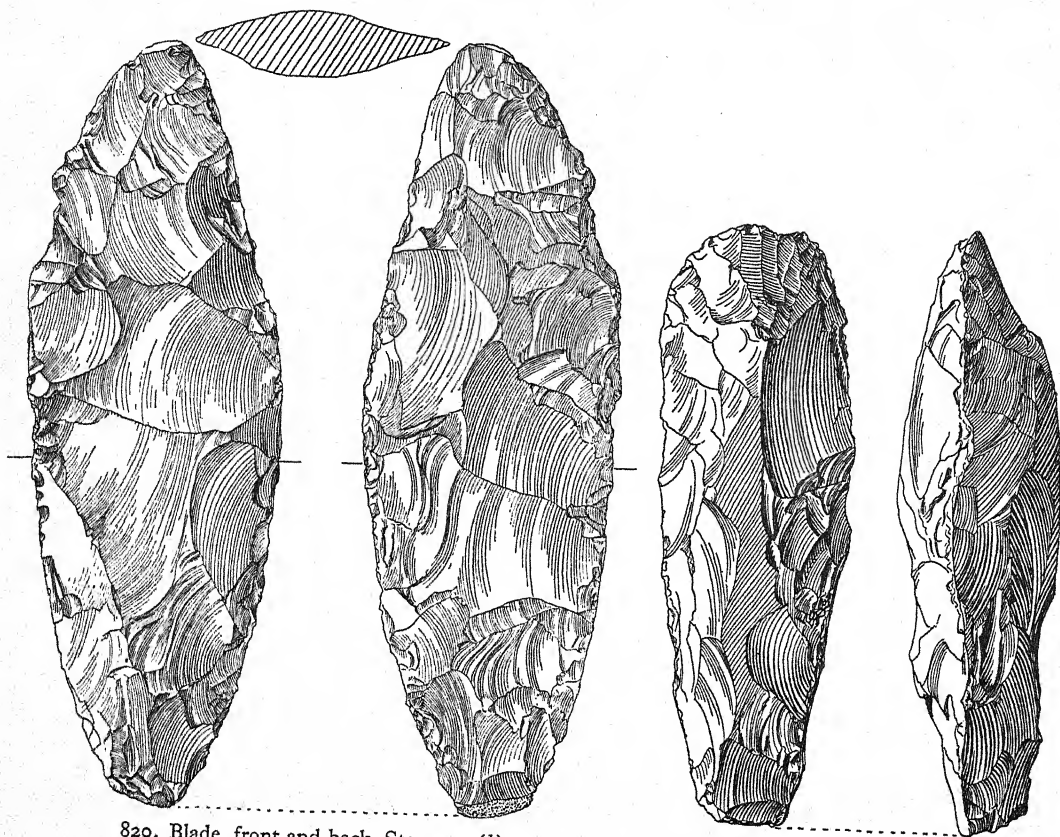
819. Flake, front, side, and back, Spiennes. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- 821 THIN IMPLEMENT resembling a hand-axe, with some white crust on one face, both faces flaked nearly flat, sharp all round except a platform at butt, with stout point, unrolled condition, grey with white markings. *L. 6 in. Denmark.*
- 822 PICK with oval cutting-edge, central rib and one face flaked nearly flat, speckled grey with ochreous patches. *L. 6.3 in. Denmark.*
- 823 SHELL-MOUND AXE (*grand tranchet*), blue-black, one face a plain fracture, the other highest in the middle with sharp butt, bevelled sides, and cutting-edge produced by one transverse flake. *L. 3.3 in. Brabrand (Jensen collection).*
- 824 TRANSVERSE AXE (*grand tranchet*), the under-face a plain fracture with small bulb at butt, crust on central ridge, both sides trimmed, shades of grey, and exceptionally high lustre all over. *L. 3.3 in. Denmark.*
- 825 END-SCRAPER on curved blade, concave face plain with small bulb, the other carefully flaked all over except a patch of thin crust, small areas of gloss on dark horn-colour, fairly sharp. *L. 4.7 in. Denmark.*
- 826 DUCK-BILL SCRAPER with tang of triangular section, two patches of thin yellowish crust on grey and horn-colour, rather worn edges. *L. 3.4 in.*
- 827 PRISMATIC TOOL tapering to a polished point (solid black), the edges much rubbed and butt blunted, horny grey. *L. 4.3 in.*
- 828 TANGED ARROW-HEAD of triangular section, with ripple flaking along one side and some trimming on the flat bulbar face: horny colour. *L. 3.2 in. Denmark.*
- 829 TANGED ARROW-HEAD of triangular section, straight central rib and some edge-trimming, grey and yellow. *L. 3.8 in.*
- 830 GROOVED HAMMER-HEAD of granite, with oval section and signs of use at both ends, smoothed all over by grinding. *L. 3.8 in. Denmark.* The type is found in many parts of the world (*Guide*³, p. 166), but said to be rare in Denmark (*Mém. Antiq. du Nord*, 1914-19, p. 121).
- 831 GOUGE with oblong section, blunt butt and all four faces polished, the hollowed cutting-edge slightly jagged, brown with few light markings. *L. 5.8 in. Denmark.*
- 832 CHISEL, polished nearly all over, square to oblong section, with one flake removed from cutting end, the butt blunt, shades of brown with lighter inclusions. *L. 10 in. Denmark.*

SWEDEN

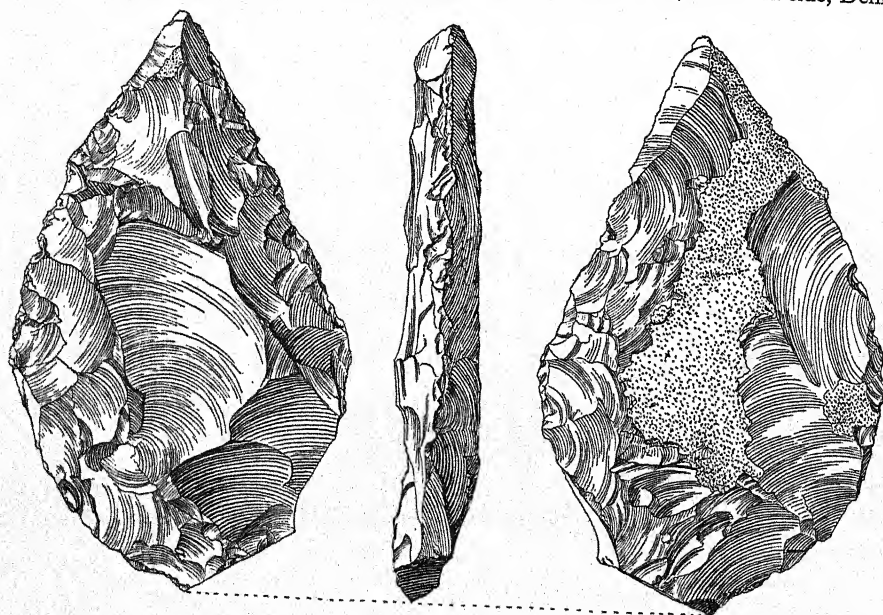
A select bibliography of the Swedish Stone Age is given by Ebert under *Nordischer Kreis* (vol. ix, p. 59). There are many types common to the Scandinavian countries, whose finest products date from the period of polished stone, flint not being the only material utilized. The richest areas are South Sweden (Scania) and the Danish islands with Jutland. Oscar Montelius published an English Guide to Stockholm Museum, which is a handy summary of Swedish prehistory.

- 833 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD (*petit tranchet*), grey with some white patina, the broad cutting-edge produced by a transverse flake. *L. 0.9 in. Lindorbacken, east of Scania.*
- 834 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD of triangular outline, mottled grey, the cutting-edge jagged. *L. 0.9 in. Lindorbacken, east of Scania.*
- 835 TRANSVERSE ARROW-HEAD, trapezoidal, the sides steeply trimmed, speckled purplish. *L. 0.9 in. Lindorbacken, east of Scania.*

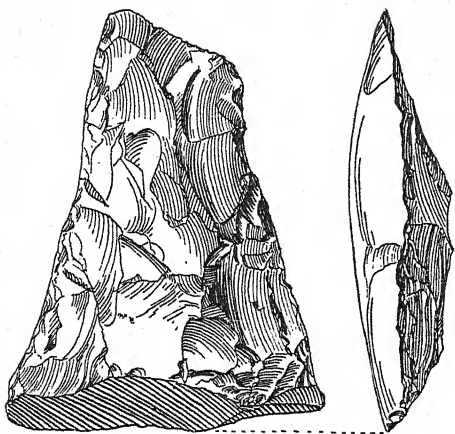


820. Blade, front and back, Stevens. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

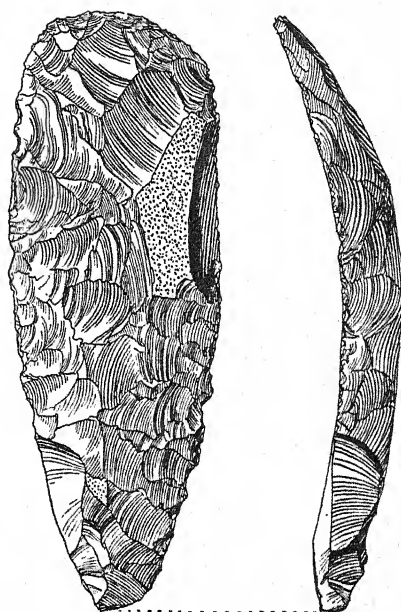
822. Pick, front and side, Denmark. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



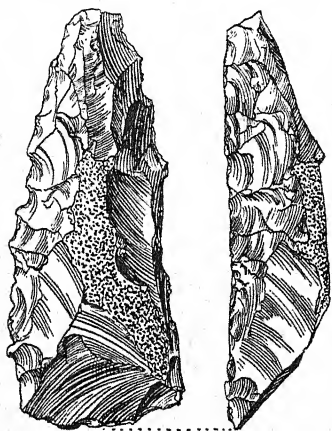
front, side, and back, Denmark. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



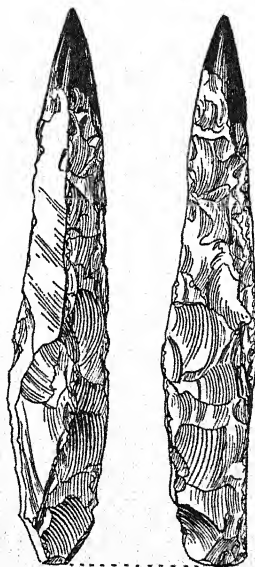
823. Axe, front and side, Denmark. (§)



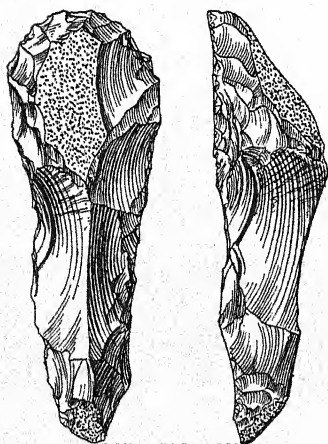
825. Scraper, front and side, Denmark. (§)



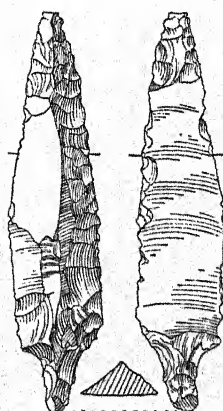
824. Axe, front and side, Denmark. (§)



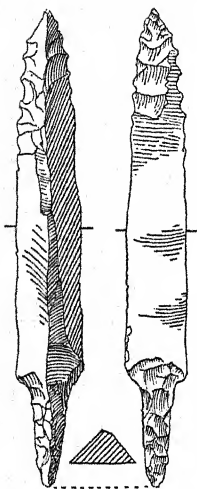
827. Prism, front and side, Denmark. (§)



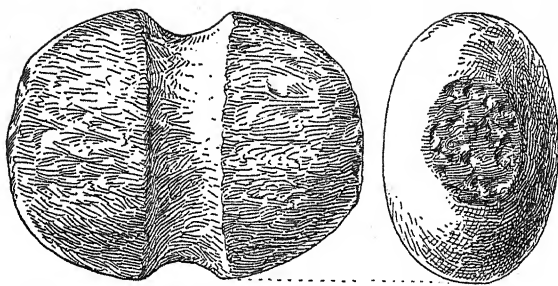
826. Scraper, front and side, Denmark. (§)



828. Arrow-head, front, back, and section, Denmark. (§)



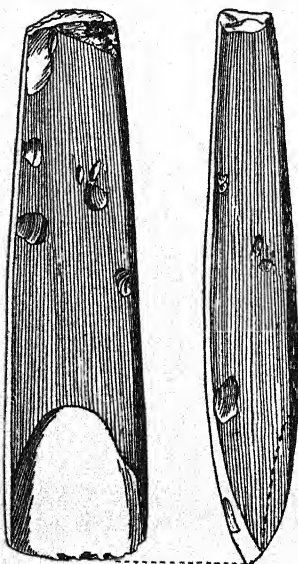
829. Arrow-head, front, back, and section, Denmark. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



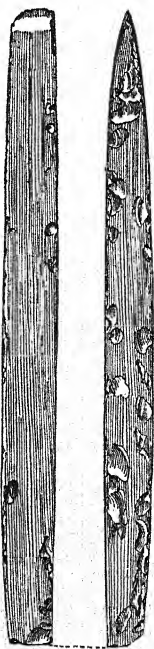
830. Hammer-head, front and end, Denmark. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



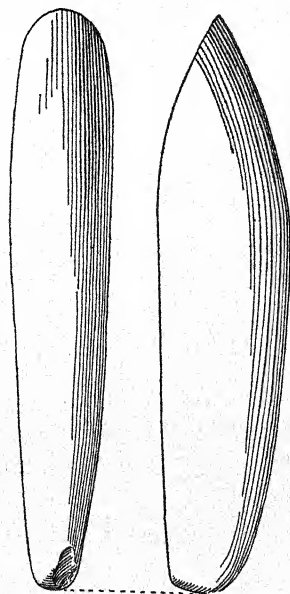
833-5. Transverse arrow-heads, Lindorbacken. ($\frac{1}{4}$)



831. Gouge, front and side, Denmark. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



832. Chisel, front and side, Denmark. ($\frac{1}{4}$)



836. Implement, front and side, Wiesbaden. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

GERMANY

The literature on prehistoric Germany is voluminous, but only the closing phase of this period is represented in the Bequest, and it must suffice to refer to a few general works for the earlier series. Ebert has a comprehensive article on Middle and South Germany. East Prussia is dealt with separately under *Ostpreussen*, and the northern part of the country is included in his *Nordischer Kreis* (bibliography on p. 58, vol. ix), for which see also G. Schwantes, 'Vorgeschichte' in *Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins*. A memoir on the Old Stone Age in Central Germany by H. and R. Lehmann appeared in *Mannus*, xiii (1921), p. 269; and vol. xv, p. 147 contains Rademacher's survey of prehistoric research in Germany between 1900 and 1922. The palaeolithic sites of Markleeberg, Hundisburg, and Weimar are classified in *Mannus*, *Ergänzungsband VII*, 51, with bibliography; and the first is illustrated in *PZ*, v (1913), 331. For specimens of the mesolithic culture, see *Ergänzungsband VI*, 1; *Mannus*, xx, 384; xxi, 265. Dr. Julius Andree's survey of the early periods in North Germany was published in 1932 (*Beiträge zur Kenntnis des norddeutschen Palaeolithikums und Mesolithikums*: *Mannus Bibliothek*, no. 52), with a detailed bibliography and 61 plates. The finds in a typical German cave (Vogelherd, near Stetten-ob-Lonetal, Württemberg) have been classified and illustrated by G. Riek in *Préhistoire*, ii, 149-81.

- 836 IMPLEMENT of shoe-last type of black volcanic stone, the whole surface polished, with rounded cutting-edge at one end where the under-face is flat. *L.* 6 in. *Wiesbaden*, 1869. This is the leading neolithic type in Germany and was probably used as a hoe. For its peculiar distribution, see Ebert's *Reallexikon* under *Schuhleistenkeil* (or *-beil*).
- 837 CELT of black volcanic stone now changed to a brownish grey, polished on the broader half to a cutting-edge with flat curve, the butt end pecked all over as if to afford a grip for hafting: the sides slightly squared. *L.* 3.8 in. *Wiesbaden*, 1869. This roughening of the surface by pecking is a common feature of celts made from stone other than flint, and goes under several names in northern Europe (see *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, ii, 482 and 490).
- 838 DIMINUTIVE CELT of pitted black stone, now dark grey, with blunt butt and oblong section, polished all over, with almost straight cutting-edge, and accidental chips near butt. *L.* 2.6 in. *Halberstadt*.
- 839 PERFORATED AXE-HAMMER of hard greenish stone, polished all over, flat faces from which runs a cylindrical boring: cutting-edge damaged. *L.* 4.7 in. *Volksheim near Kreuznach*. This type may be copied from a copper prototype, and dates from the opening centuries of the Bronze Age (Beaker period). British examples are discussed in *Archaeologia*, lxxv, 82, and *Antiq. Journ.* i, 125. For imperfect boring of axe-heads, see *Mannus*, xxiv, 261; xxv, 145.

SWITZERLAND

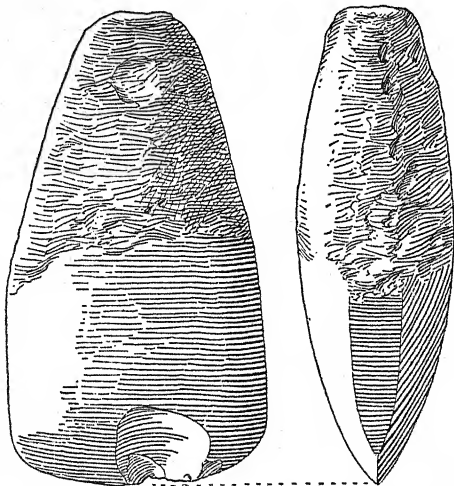
The Swiss portion of the Bequest is fairly extensive but contains nothing of outstanding interest. The leading types are well known from such works as Ferdinand Keller's *Lake-dwellings of Switzerland*, &c. (trans. J. E. Lee); Jakob Heierli, *Urgeschichte der Schweiz* (1901); and A. Schenk, *La Suisse préhistorique* (1912). The later Stone Age, which is represented on the lower levels of the lake-dwellings, has been studied by Hans Reinert,

Die jüngere Steinzeit der Schweiz (1926), and Paul Vouga, *Le Néolithique lacustre ancien* (1934). The series illustrated shows the presumed local evolution of the celt or axe-head (cf. Reinerth, p. 70), and the commonest forms of the flint arrow-head, dating from the end of the Stone Age (*ibid.*, p. 202).

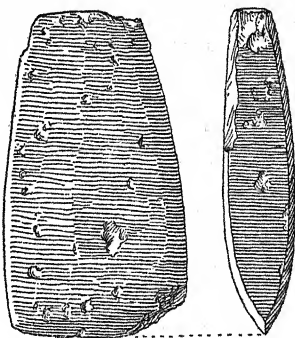
- 840 LONG BLADE of honey-coloured flint with median ridge and edge-trimming nearly all round, forming a point and square butt, bulbar face plain and slightly incurved, fresh condition. *L.* 9.2 in. *Locras*. This and the following may be of Pressigny flint. The site is otherwise called Lüscherz, and is described in Keller, *Lake-dwellings*, vol. i, p. 193.
- 841 LONG BLADE of dark honey-coloured flint, with steeper edge-trimming than the preceding, and a rounded butt, bulbar face plain and incurved. *L.* 6.8 in. *Sutz*. These two blades are generally called daggers, and may be compared with French examples on pl. XIII. This site is on the lake of Bienne, see Keller, *Lake-dwellings*, vol. i, p. 446.
- 842 GREENSTONE CELT or axe-head with oyal section and blunt butt, sharp rounded cutting-edge, and about half the surface polished, the remainder (near the butt) left rough or pecked to facilitate hafting. *L.* 3.8 in. *Auvernier*. Corresponds to the blunt-butted celt of Scandinavia. For the lake-dwelling, see Keller, *Lake-dwellings*, vol. i, p. 235.
- 843 GREENSTONE CELT with almost oblong section and cutting-edge nearly straight, polished on both faces, but the sides and square butt pecked for hafting. *L.* 4 in. *Schaffis* (Chavannes): see Keller, *Lake-dwellings*, vol. i, p. 212.
- 844 GREENSTONE CELT of subtriangular outline, slightly curved cutting-edge, and thinned butt: section irregularly oblong and thickest in the middle, polished near the cutting-edge, the rest pecked for hafting. *L.* 4.7 in. *Locras* (Lüscherz), on the lake of Bienne: see no. 840.
- 845 GREENSTONE CELT with regular oblong section and pointed butt, cutting-edge slightly curved with adjoining areas polished, but much pecking to facilitate hafting. *L.* 5.7 in. *Wangen*. This is the fully developed form, the squared sides being a feature of Scandinavian specimens dating from the Passage-grave period. For the lake-dwelling, see Keller, *Lake-dwellings*, vol. i, p. 64.
- 846 DIMINUTIVE CELT or adze of fibrolite, with one flat face, the other bevelled to the straight cutting-edge, polished nearly all over, but rough at the butt, oblong section. *L.* 1.8 in. *Wangen*. This type was mounted in a 'sleeve' of deer-antler which was inserted in the end of a club-shaped haft. For the site, see no. 845. The type is classified as late in Reinerth, *Die jüngere Steinzeit der Schweiz*, p. 175, fig. 68.

The following six specimens are representative of the arrow-head types found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, and the local development is illustrated by Reinerth, *Die jüngere Steinzeit der Schweiz*, p. 202. Elsewhere the leaf pattern is the earliest, and the triangular form gradually merges into the barbed and tanged type of the Bronze Age: see the French series on Pl. XIV.

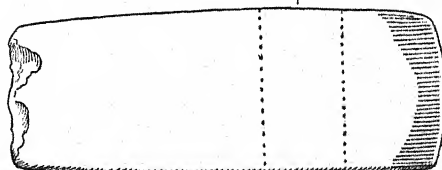
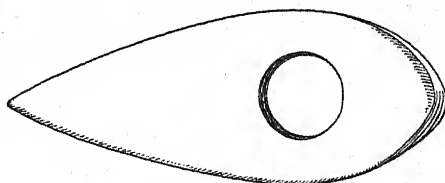
- 847 FLINT LEAF-SHAPED ARROW-HEAD with one flat face, the other flaked all over, yellowish, the point broken. *L.* 1.4 in. *Latringen* (Lattringen, near Sutz, on lake of Bienne). For the site, see Keller, vol. i, p. 449.
- 848 FLINT ARROW-HEAD, lozenge-shaped, reddish yellow, with rudimentary barbs and tapering tang. *L.* 1.5 in.
- 849 FLINT ARROW-HEAD, leaf-shaped with rudimentary barbs and tapering tang, pale yellow. *L.* 2.1 in.



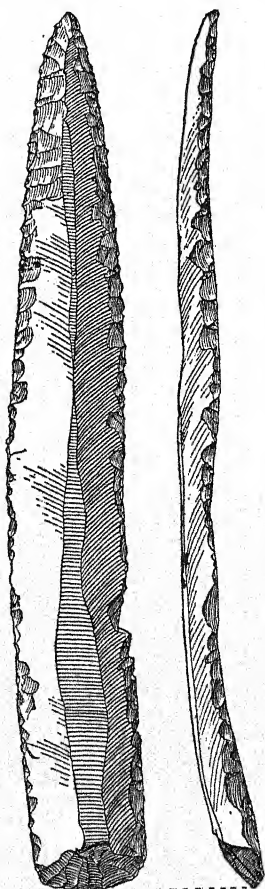
837. Celt, front and side, Wiesbaden. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



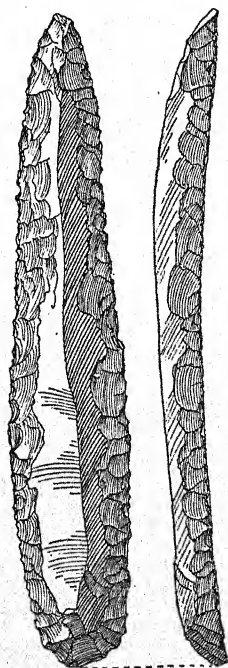
838. Celt, front and side, Halberstadt. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



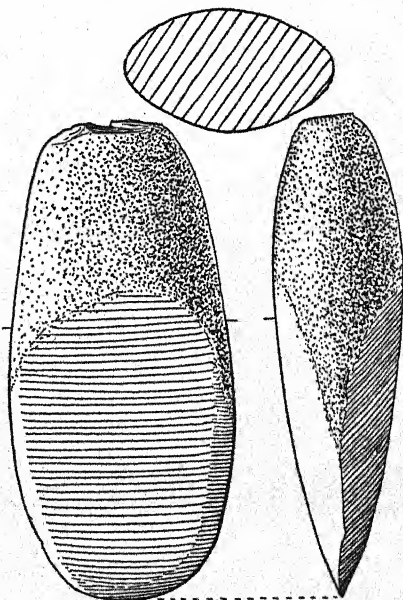
839. Axe-hammer, top and side, Volksheim. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



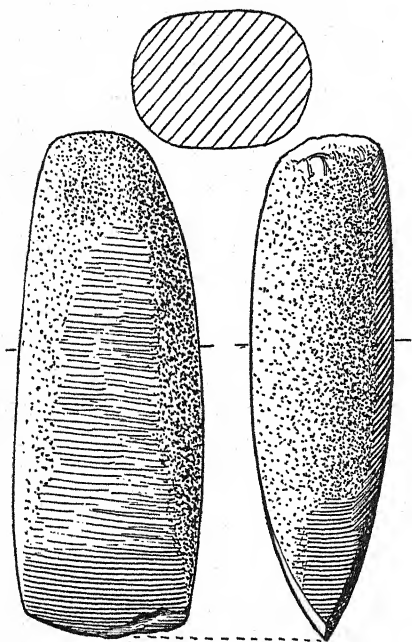
840. Blade, front and side, Locras. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



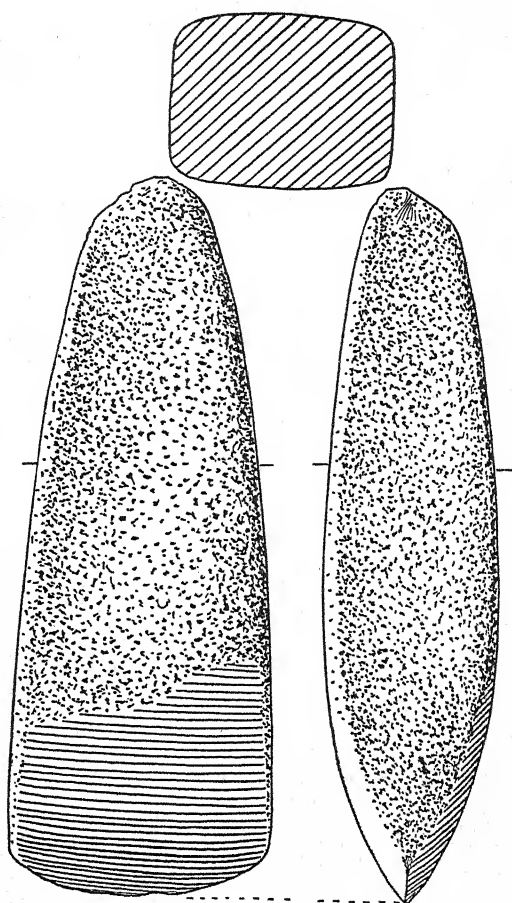
841. Blade, front and side, Sutz. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



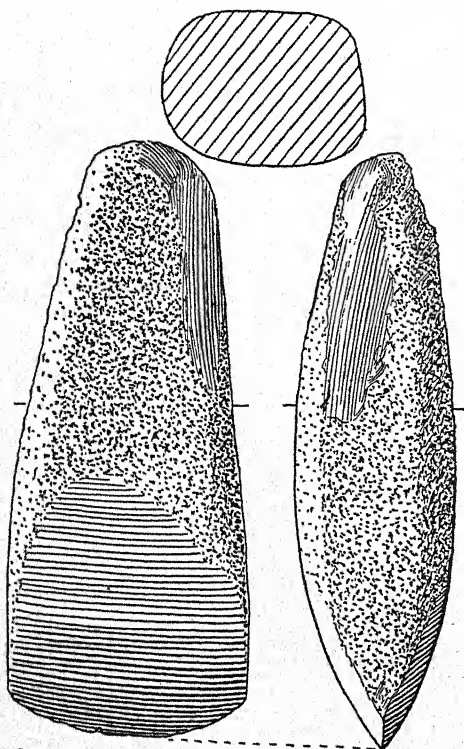
842. Celt, front, side, and section, Auvernier. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



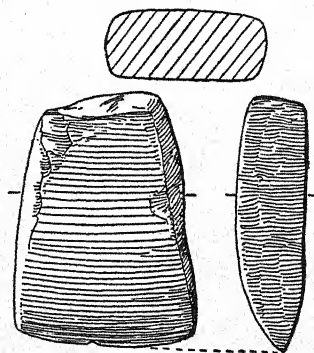
843. Celt, front, side, and section, Schaffis. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



845. Celt, front, side, and section, Wangen. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



844. Celt, front, side, and section, Locras. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



846. Celt, front, side, and section, Wangen. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

- 850 FLINT ARROW-HEAD, almost lozenge-shaped, purplish yellow, with the beginning of barbs. *L.* 1.3 in.
- 851 FLINT ARROW-HEAD, dark brown, with median rib and one flat face, rudimentary barbs and tang. *L.* 1.4 in. *Estavayer* (on lake of Neuchâtel). For the site, see Keller, vol. i, p. 254.
- 852 FLINT ARROW-HEAD, yellowish white, subtriangular, with concave base, flaked all over with sharp edges. *L.* 1.4 in. *Latringen* (Latringen on lake of Bienne). For the type, see Reinerth, p. 202.

SPAIN

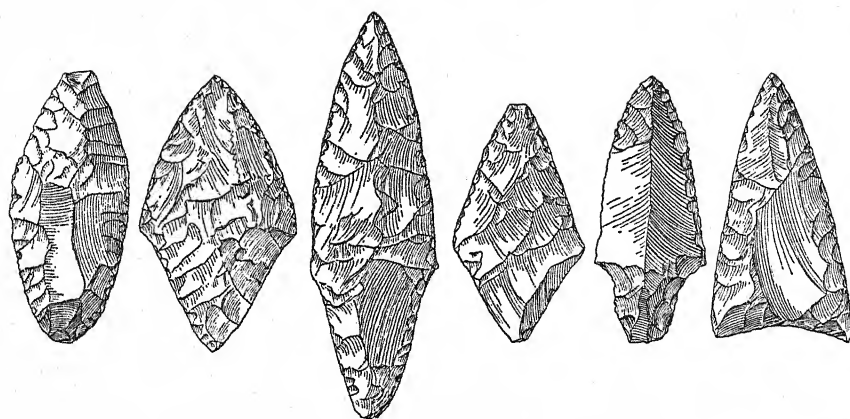
The Spanish section of the Bequest dates from the end of the Stone Age, though much earlier finds are known from the country (Obermaier, *El Hombre Fósil*, 1916: English edition, *Fossil Man in Spain*, 1924, issued by the Hispanic Society of America). A brief summary is given in the *Guide*³, pp. 162-5, and references may be made to *Anthr.* xxxv (1925), 364, and xli (1931), 157, for the researches of Perez de Barradas on the palaeolithic culture of Madrid. For the primitive skulls found at Gibraltar, see *Phil. Trans.* cxcix (1907), 281, and *JRAI*, lviii (1928), 33. An early treatise on the Peninsula (E. Cartailhac, *Les Âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, 1886) is not superseded, but is difficult of access.

The Asturian culture, a late phase of the Stone Age represented in the Iberian peninsula and elsewhere, has been studied by Serpa Pinto (*Trabalhos da Sociedade Portuguesa de Antrop. e Etnol.* iv (1928); cf. *Anthr.* xxxix, 170; xl, 131).

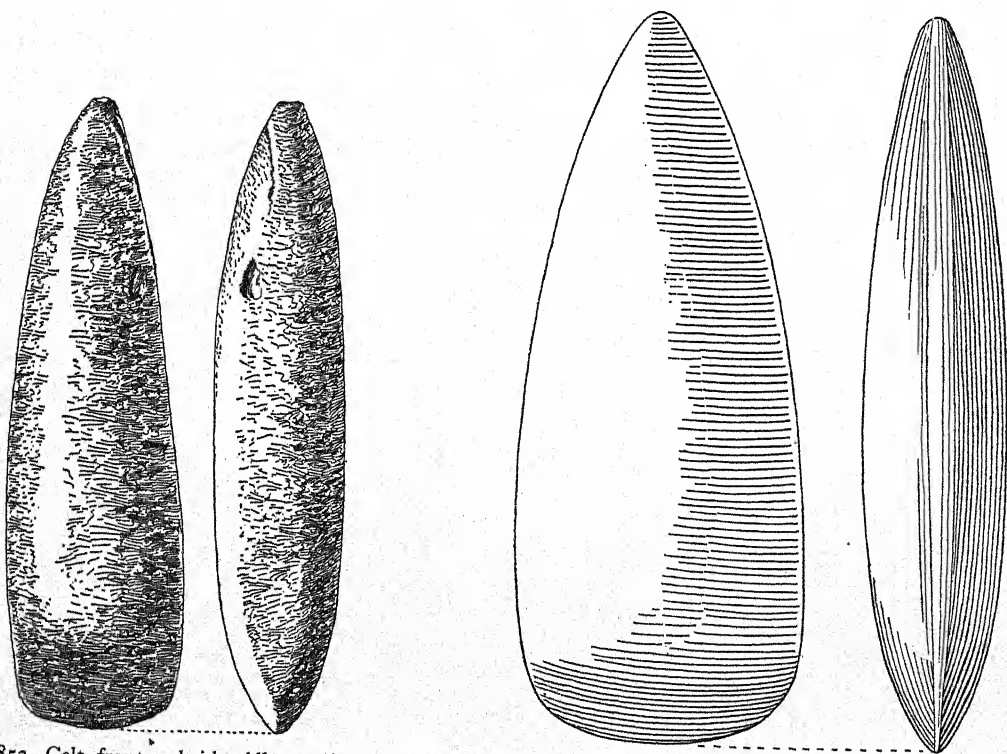
- 853 SANDSTONE CELT with pointed butt and almost circular section, grey, smoothed all over by grinding, and slightly curved cutting-edge. *L.* 10 in. *Alhama* (25 miles SW. of Granada).
- 854 CHLOROMELANITE CELT of oval section with pointed butt and slight curve on the cutting-edge polished all over. *L.* 5.8 in. *Cadiz*.
- 855 LIMESTONE CELT with flat faces, rounded sides, and almost straight and central cutting-edge, the butt blunt, and the whole surface ground smooth. *L.* 3.3 in. *Alhama, Granada*.
- 856 CELT of fine-grained stone, the faces flat, sides squared, cutting-edge nearly straight and not central, and butt broken: dark grey. *L.* 2.7 in. *Alhama, Granada*.
- 857 BASALTIC CELT of oval section and battered butt, the cutting-edge nearly straight and not central. *L.* 2.8 in. *Alhama, Granada*.
- 858 BASALTIC CELT with nearly flat faces and squared sides, the cutting-edge nearly straight and central, the butt broken and both faces with unpolished patches. *L.* 3.4 in. *Cadiz, Spain*.
- 859 BASALTIC CHISEL, almost oblong section, tapering to both ends, the cutting-edge straight and central, the butt chipped, but otherwise polished all over. *L.* 3.8 in. *Cadiz, Spain*.

ITALY

This part of the Bequest is fairly representative, and supplements the Museum series (*Guide*³, p. 165). A review of the local palaeolithic period has appeared in French (Vaufrey, *Le Paléolithique italien*, 1928), and Professor Colini's memoirs in *Bullettino di*



847-52. Arrow-heads from Swiss Lake-dwellings. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

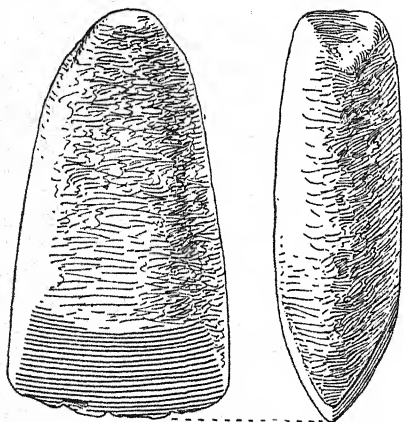


853. Celt, front and side, Alhama ($\frac{1}{2}$)

854. Celt, front and side, Cadiz. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

Paletnologia Italiana (conducted by L. Pigorini till 1925), series iv, vols. ii-iv (1906-8), form the basis of T. E. Peet's *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy and Sicily* (1909). The pre-historic periods of the Faliscan area in southern Etruria are well illustrated by Rellini in *Monumenti Antichi*, vol. xxvi, 1-150: his views on Pleistocene nomenclature are discussed with references in *Anthr.* xxxvi, 578; xl, 140; and his latest contribution to palaeolithic research in Italy is published in the *Bullettino*, vol. xlv (1924), pp. 1-34. The neolithic period is well represented in N. Morelli, *Iconografia della Preistoria ligustica* (1901).

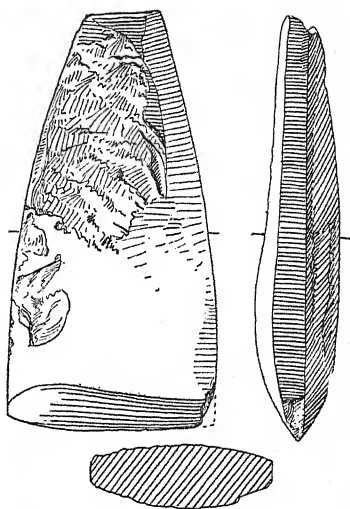
- 860 CHERTY HAND-AXE with few lustrous patches, shades of brown, thickest in middle, fairly straight sides with slight twist at point, bold flaking and fresh condition. *L.* 6.4 in. *South Italy*.
- 861 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, lustrous dark brown with milky markings on one face, thick crust on both faces of butt, sides fairly even and straight, slightly worn edges. *L.* 5.8 in. *South Italy*.
- 862 DISC OR STRUCK TORTOISE-CORE, lustrous, pinkish patina mottled on flatter face, which is the better flaked: unrolled. *L.* 2.9 in. *Perugia*. Levallois type (Le Moustier).
- 863 DIMINUTIVE STRUCK TORTOISE-CORE, bright brown with pale crust on lower face: unrolled. *L.* 1.7 in. *Perugia*. Levallois type (Le Moustier).
- 864 'POINT' of Le Moustier type, a flake with faceted butt and central rib, signs of use on both faces of the side-edges, sharp point, mottled grey, unrolled. *L.* 3.5 in. *Arezzo*.
- 865 DAGGER-SHAPED BLADE, flaked on both faces, thin and pointed at both ends, white patina, purplish at one end. *L.* 4.9 in. *Bagni di Valdieri* (near Cuneo, east of the Maritime Alps).
- 866 BLADE with median ridge, with thickened curve to the point, and signs of use on opposite side-edge: mottled purplish white, quite sharp. *L.* 4.2 in. *Arezzo*.
- 867 POINTED OVAL BLADE, dull brown, flaked on both faces and fairly sharp, thickest in the middle. *L.* 3 in. *Arezzo*.
- 868 POINTED BLADE, lustrous brown, steeply trimmed along both sides, under-face plain. *L.* 3.7 in. *Arezzo*.
- 869 CHERTY BLADE, pointed with squared butt (perhaps copied from a metal dagger), light buff, flaked on both faces. *L.* 3.7 in. *Perugia*.
- 870 POINTED BLADE with steep edge trimming throughout, bulbar face plain except near point, light horny colour. *L.* 4.1 in. *Abruzzi*.
- 871 PERFORATED AXE-HAMMER of speckled white and black marble, with hour-glass perforation only 0.4 in. across in the middle; tapering slightly to both ends, the butt being circular in cross-section: well polished all over. *L.* 4.6 in. *Arezzo, Tuscany*.
- 872 GROOVED HAMMER of granite with one cutting-edge produced by grinding, oval section. *L.* 4.5 in. *Magna Graecia (S. Italy)*. These implements are sometimes described as mining hammers used for breaking up a rock-face after the application of fire (*Guide*³, 166, fig. 185, from Catania, Sicily). A definite cutting-edge is seen on one in Tiflis museum, Caucasus (*Anthr.* xxx, 497), which is compared with those of America (Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona); but their use was not confined to mining.
- 873 POINT with lateral barb and long broad tang, for use as arrow or harpoon-head, bulbar face plain, the front ribbed and trimmed along both sides, white patina, fairly sharp. *L.* 2 in. *Arezzo*. There are others in the Bequest, and the expanded end of the tang may be for the cord of a harpoon.



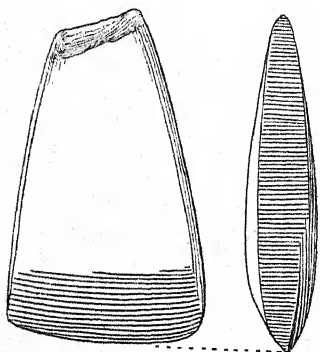
855. Celt, front and side, Alhama. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



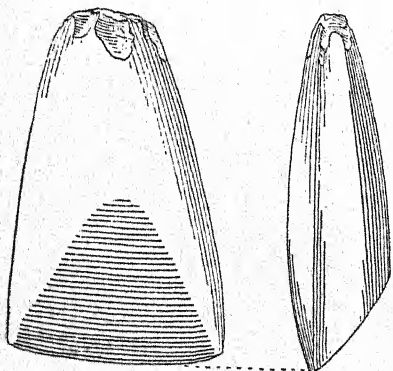
859. Chisel, front and side, Cadiz. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



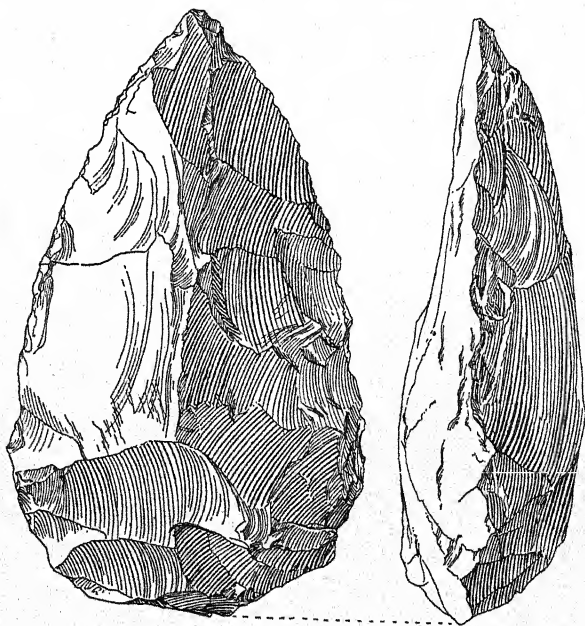
858. Celt, front, side, and section, Cadiz. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



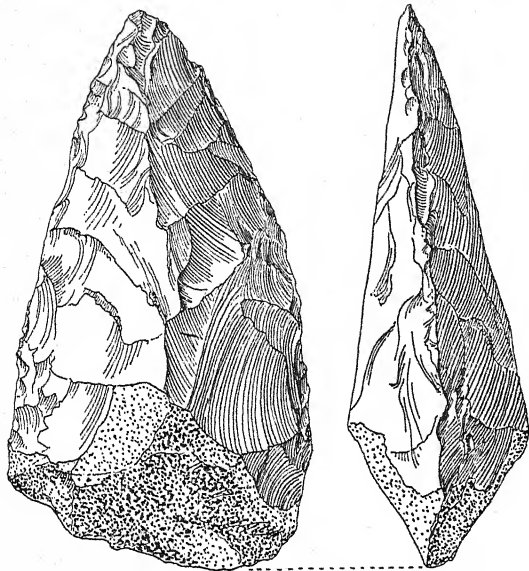
856. Celt, front and side, Alhama. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



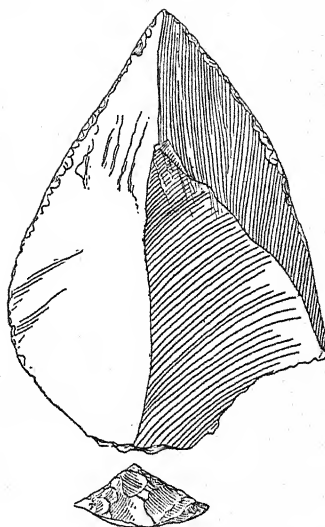
857. Celt, front and side, Alhama. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



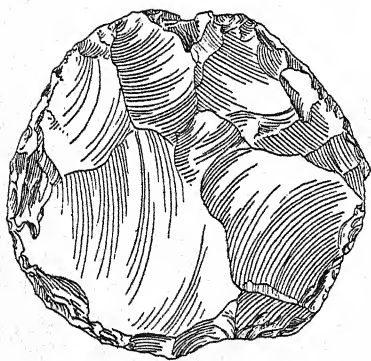
860. Hand-axe, front and side, S. Italy. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



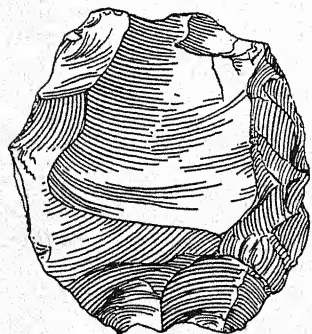
861. Hand-axe, front and side, S. Italy. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



864. 'Point', with butt, Arezzo. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



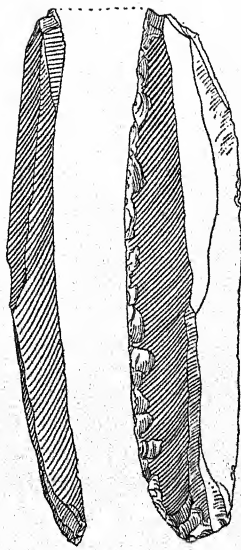
862. Disc, Perugia. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



863. Tortoise-core, Perugia. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



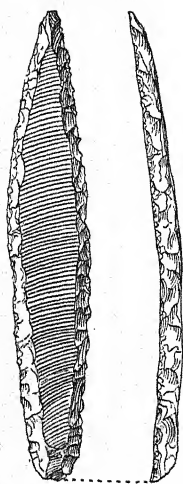
865. Blade, Bagni di Valdieri. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



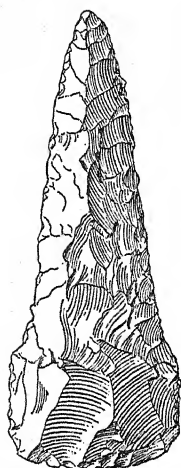
866. Blade, side and front, Arezzo. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



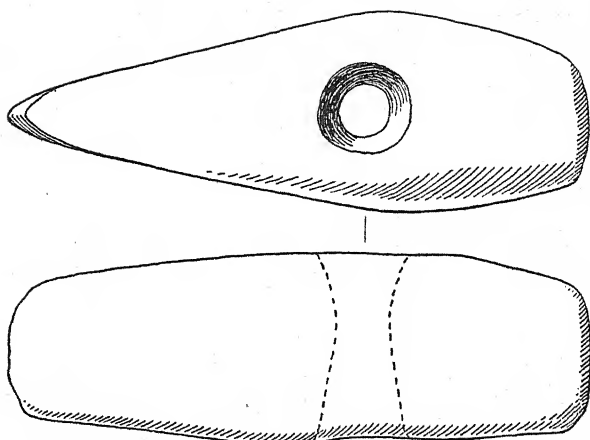
867. Blade, Arezzo. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



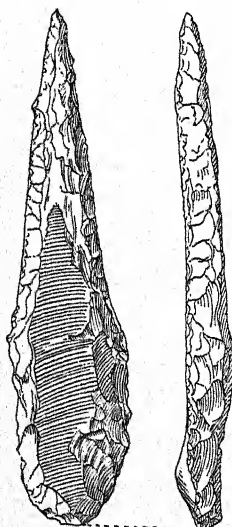
868. Blade, front and side, Arezzo. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



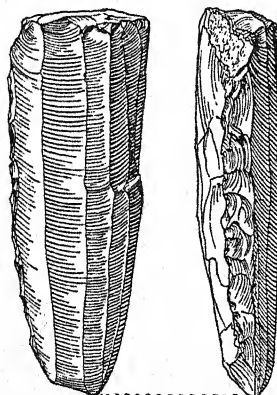
869. Blade, Perugia. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



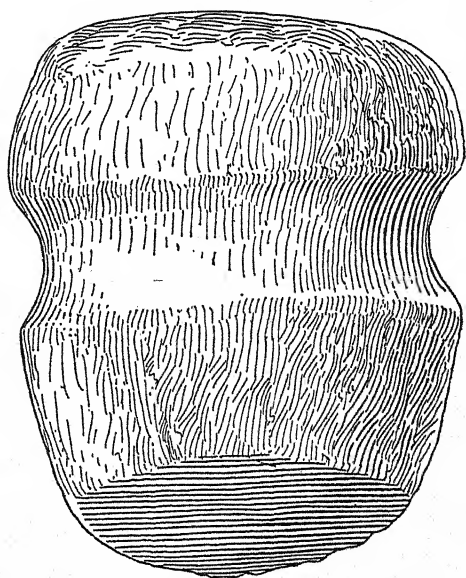
871. Axe-hammer, top and side, Arezzo. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



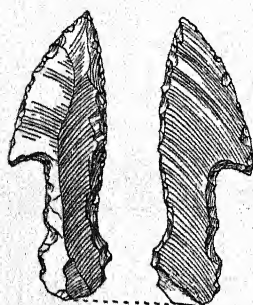
870. Blade, front and side, Abruzzi. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



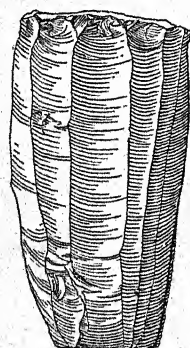
875. Obsidian core, two views, Amorgos. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



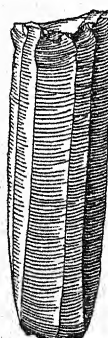
872. Hammer, S. Italy. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



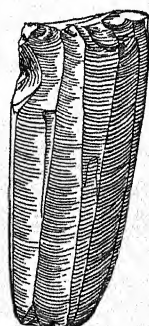
873. Barbed point, front and back, Arezzo. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



874. Obsidian core, Melos. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



876. Obsidian core, Piraeus. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



877. Obsidian core, Crete. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

GREECE AND ISLANDS

Specimens in the Bequest from Greece and the Archipelago are of obsidian, which is a black or smoky volcanic glass which was produced and worked on the island of Melos (Milo), half-way between Attica and Crete. This supplied the Greek area, but the material is also found in Silesia, Hungary, Italy, and the Caucasus. The artifacts are of the neolithic period, and their occurrence in the lowest and second levels of Troy gives some precision to their date (about 2500 B.C.). A few palaeolithic finds are recorded from the mainland (Ebert, iv, 529), and later types in stone occur in the cultures of Crete and Mycenae. A typical series of subtriangular stone celts, ground or polished all over, from a site near Mytilene is illustrated by Winifred Lamb, *Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos* (1936), p. 185, plates 48-50.

- 874 OBSIDIAN CORE from which longitudinal flakes have been struck nearly all round, flat at both ends, with patches of crust on side. *L. 2.6 in. Isle of Melos, Greece.*
- 875 OBSIDIAN CORE, almost oval section, several longitudinal flakes removed and one edge transversely dressed. *L. 3 in. Amorgos.*
- 876 OBSIDIAN CORE, with longitudinal flakes removed and one edge transversely dressed, oval section. *L. 2.5 in. Piraeus.*
- 877 OBSIDIAN CORE, with longitudinal flakes removed, and a step on one face, oval section. *L. 2.5 in. Crete.*

ASIA MINOR

A recent summary by Kurt Bittel (*Prähistorische Forschung in Kleinasien*, 1934) gives the principal references, with stone implements illustrated on Plates VIII, XVIII, and XX. Palaeolithic finds are scarce (R. Campbell-Thompson, *Man*, 1910, no. 39) and polished stone axe-heads are mostly diminutive, an approximate date being given by the earlier levels of Troy, where some have been discovered. The origin of perforated battle-axes found locally has been much discussed (Bittel, p. 43). Ebert gives a short account of the early cultures under 'Kleinasien' and 'West-Kleinasatische Fundorte'; and Professor Pittard's discoveries of upper palaeolithic flints in Anatolia (upper Euphrates valley) are published in *Archives suisses d'Anthropologie générale*, v, 135. A general work on the area is F. Sartiaux, *Les Civilisations anciennes de l'Asie Mineure*; and several celts are figured in *Festschrift zur Feier des 75-jährigen Bestehens des Röm. Germ. Central-Museums zu Mainz*, 1927, p. 98.

- 878 SUBTRIANGULAR CELT of black volcanic stone, with straight cutting-edge, oval section, and rounded butt, polished all over. *L. 2 in. Sardis.* The type is represented in a series from a lake-dwelling near Sardis, figured in *Festschrift des Central-Museums zu Mainz*, 1927, p. 98, fig. 15.
- 879 CELT of black speckled stone with straight cutting-edge, oval section, and pointed butt, polished only near the cutting-edge. *L. 3.2 in. Ephesus.*
- 880 CELT of black stone, roughened except near the curved cutting-edge, rather oblong section and rounded butt. *L. 2.8 in. Philadelphia* (Lydia, 30 miles south-east of Sardis).

- 881 CELT of speckled black stone, half polished, the rest 'pecked', with straight cutting-edge, oval section, and rounded butt. *L.* 2.3 in. *Megri* (a port in the Aidin district, on the west coast).
- 882 CELT of greyish stone, 'pecked' except near the curved cutting-edge, rather oblong section and rounded butt. *L.* 2.6 in. *Hissarlik, Troad* (the site of ancient Troy).
- 883 CELT of black stone, speckled, polished towards the straight cutting-edge, rather oblong section and rounded butt. *L.* 2.5 in. *Troad*.

SYRIA

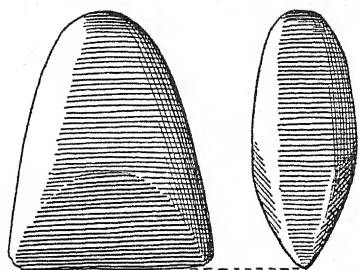
The sequence of earlier industries in Syria is given by Alfred Rust in *Präh. Zeits.* xxiv (1933), 205.

- 884 THICK-BUTTED CELT of Lydian stone, with squared sides and flat faces curving to a straight cutting-edge. *L.* 2.5 in. *Sidon*.
- 885 DIMINUTIVE CELT of nephrite, one flat face, the others bevelled to a straight cutting-edge and to both sides, the butt chipped and irregular. *L.* 1.3 in. *Sidon*.
- 886 CHISEL-LIKE IMPLEMENT of fibrolite with oblong section, straight central cutting-edge and squared butt, polished all over. *L.* 2.2 in. *Sidon*.

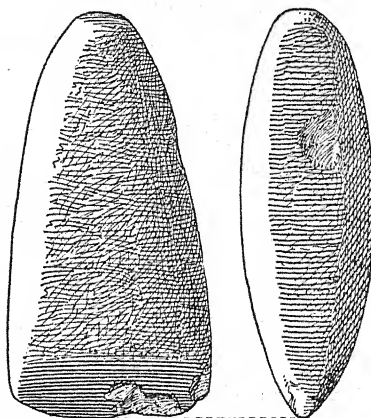
EGYPT

The prehistory of Egypt is a special subject, and the large series in the Bequest deserves attention, but is largely undocumented, and even the combination of form and patina is not sufficient for classification in the Nile valley. The palaeolithic sequence as revealed in the river terraces has been recently dealt with by K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell, *Palaeolithic Man and the Nile-Faiyum Divide* (Chicago, 1929), and a well illustrated summary of the later periods is Jacques de Morgan's *Prehistoric Man* (London, 1924). Egypt's contribution to civilization is assessed by V. Gordon Childe, *The Most Ancient East* (London, 1928); and valuable articles have been published in *Ancient Egypt*, a review conducted by Sir Wm. Flinders Petrie, whose monographs, published by the Egypt Exploration Fund (now Society) and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, have become classics.

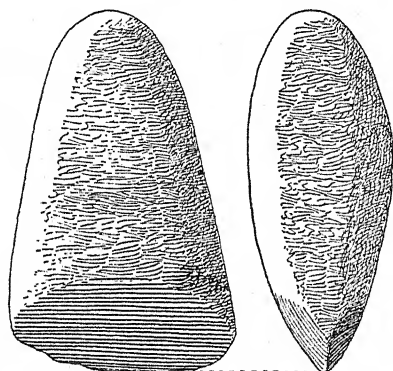
- 887 HAND-AXE made from a pebble, much brown crust retained, boldly flaked with point and zigzag cutting-edges, slightly rolled, grey with black band under crust. *L.* 5.1 in. *Egypt, E. Desert, Matana (Seton-Karr)*. Analogous to the Chelles or Abbeville type in Europe.
- 888 OVAL HAND-AXE, some crust on side of butt, with broad point and some step-flaking, lustrous, shades of brown to black. *L.* 4.1 in.
- 889 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, thickest at butt, straight and even sides, shades of brown to black, with white recent chip at point. *L.* 4.8 in.
- 890 SUBTRIANGULAR HAND-AXE, with thin butt and straight and even sides, slightly rolled, with large flake-scar on one face recalling the tortoise-core technique, dark brown to black. *L.* 3.6 in.
- 891 FLAKE IMPLEMENT of Levallois type with median ridge, faceted butt, and plain bulbar face, and signs of use along both sides, dark brown, lighter on bulbar face, unrolled. *L.* 3.7 in.



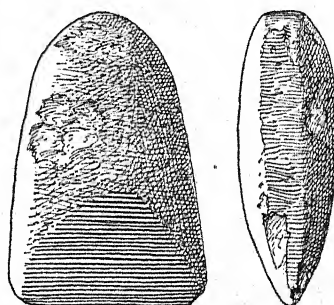
878. Celt, front and side, Sardis. (3)



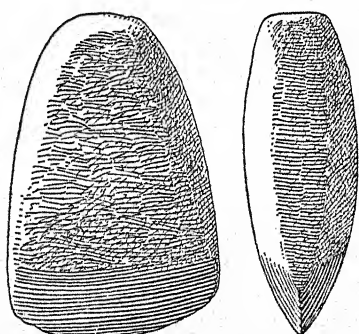
879. Celt, front and side, Ephesus. (3)



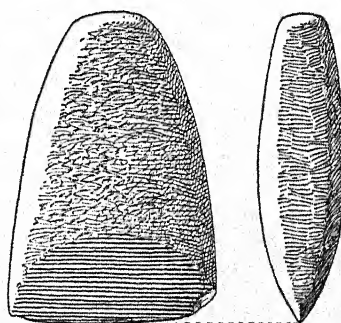
880. Celt, front and side, Philadelphia. (3)



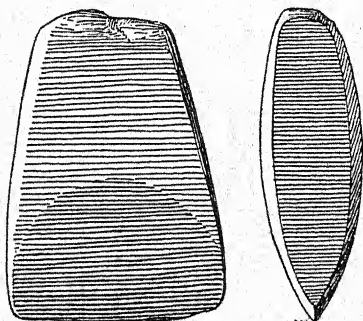
881. Celt, front and side, Megri. (3)



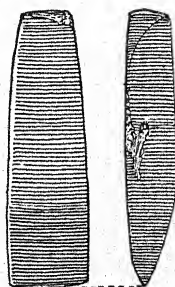
882. Celt, front and side, Hissarlik. (3)



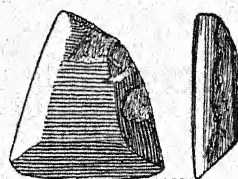
883. Celt, front and side, Troad. (3)



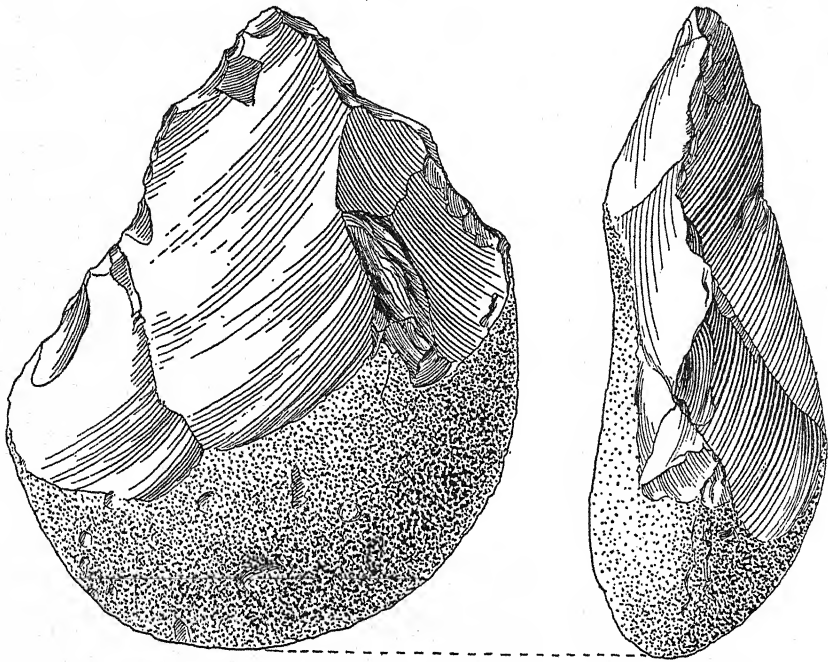
884. Celt, front and side, Sidon. (3)



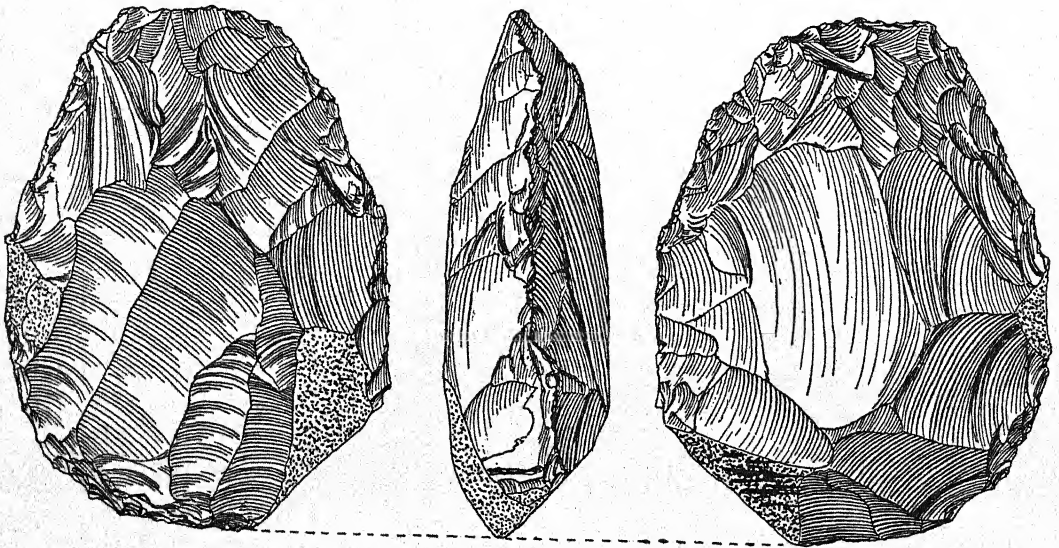
886. Chisel, front and side, Sidon. (3)



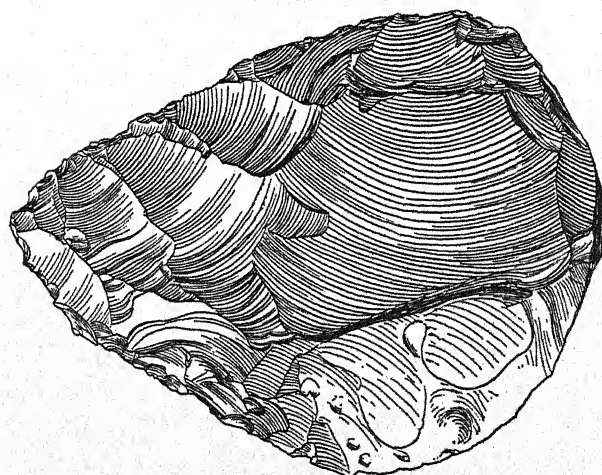
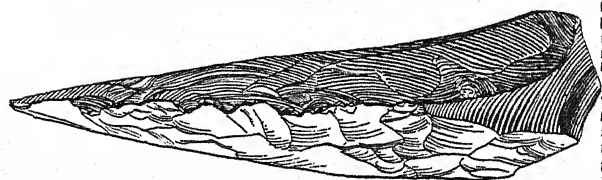
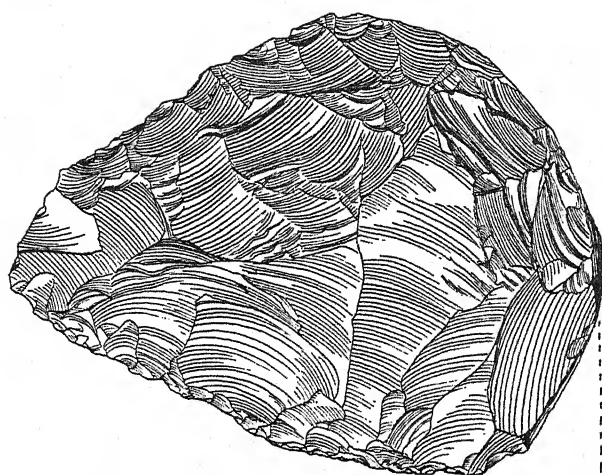
885. Celt, front and side, Sidon. (3)



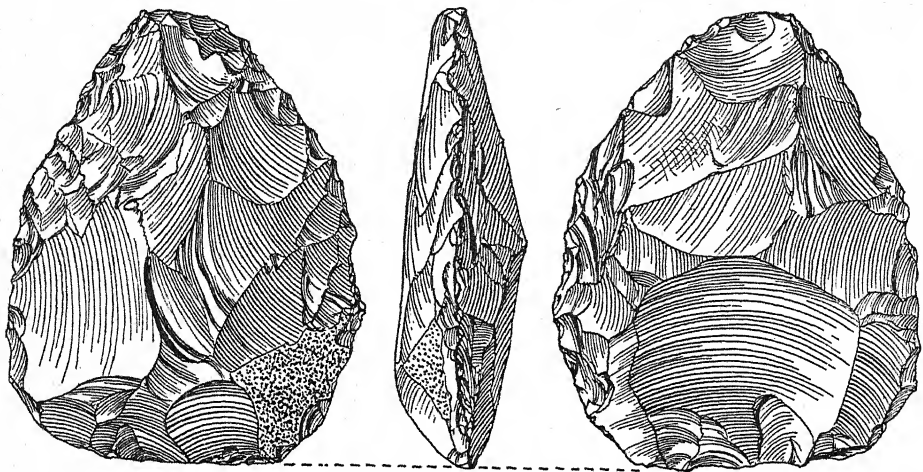
887. Hand-axe, front and side, E. Desert. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



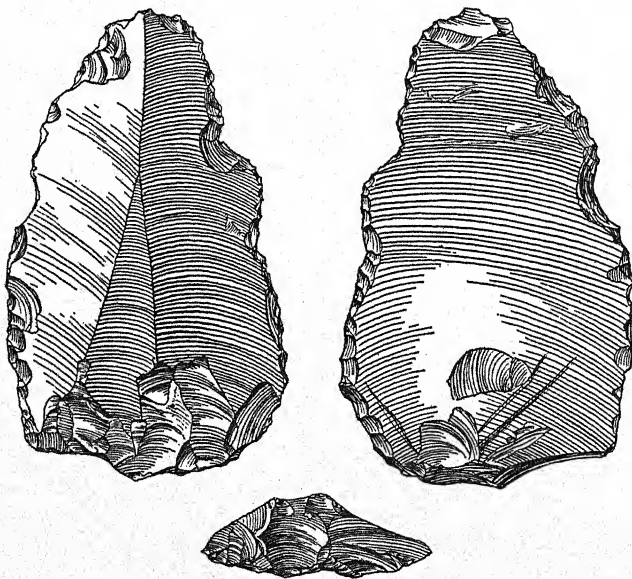
888. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Egypt. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



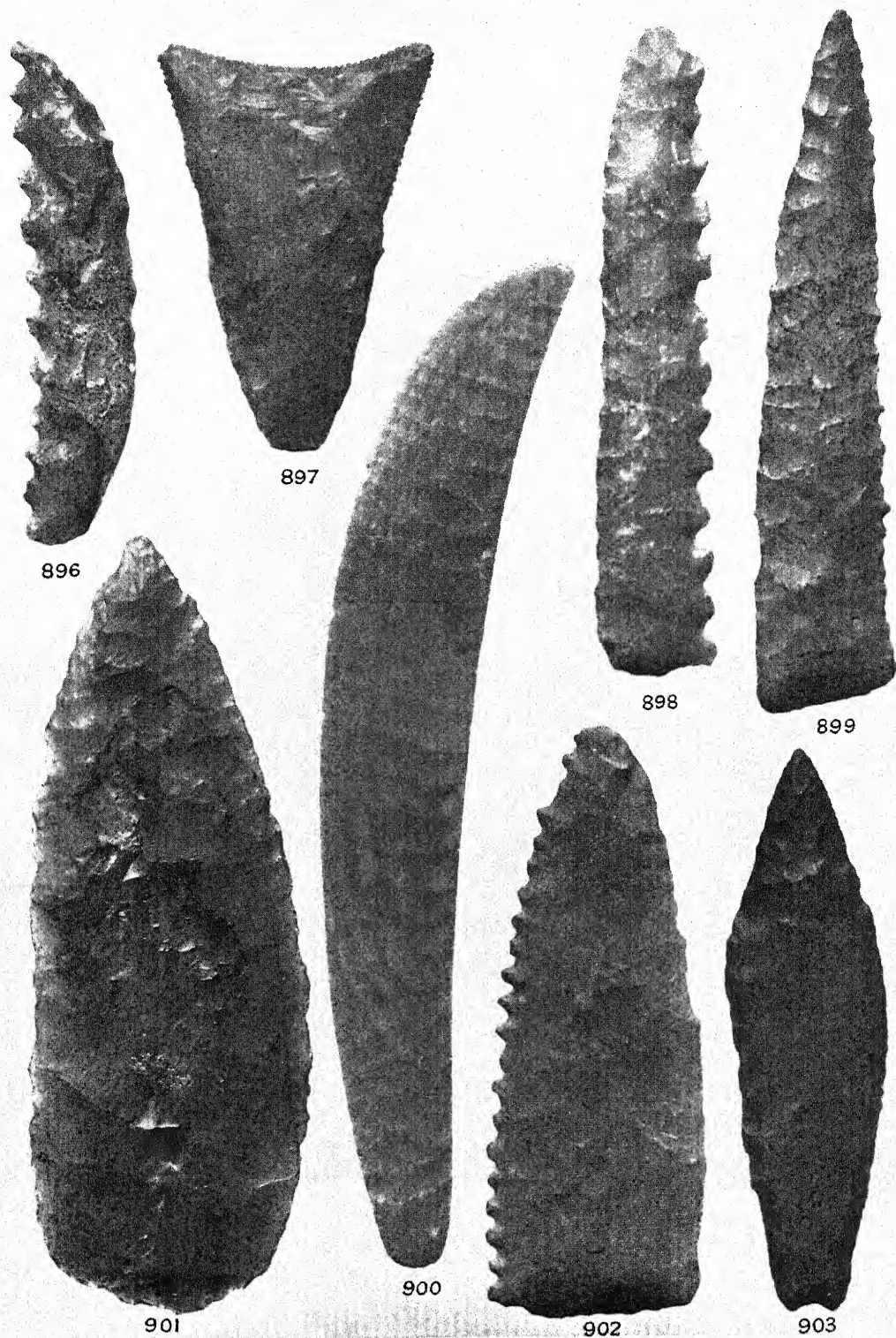
889. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Egypt. (889)



890 Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Egypt. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



891. Flake-implement, front, back, and butt, Egypt. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



VARIOUS IMPLEMENTS FROM EGYPT (†)

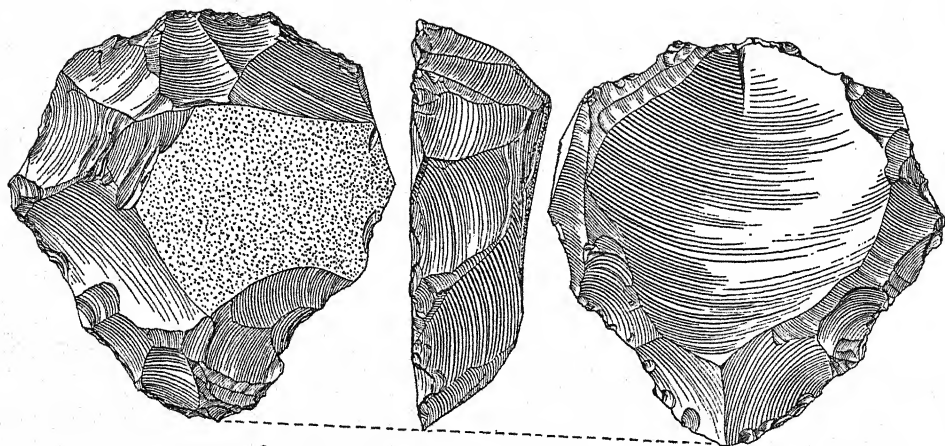
- 892 CORE of 'tortoise' type, with large flake-scar almost circular, trimmed edges and some crust on convex face, dark brown to black, unrolled. *L.* 4.3 in.
- 893 TRIANGULAR 'TORTOISE' CORE, flaked all over, with large bulbar scar, the under face rather conical and darker brown than the other, unrolled. *L.* 2.9 in. *Thebes, high plateau, picked up by ourselves* (Dr. and Mrs. Sturge).
- 894 HOLLOW SCRAPER with slight signs of use on one face of concave edge, chocolate brown nearly all over, unrolled. *L.* 3 in.
- 895 CRESCENTIC IMPLEMENT, perhaps for boring, the points and concave edge somewhat used, some crust on thick back, dark brown to black. *L.* 2.8 in. Cf. no. 913.

The greatest variety and highest standard of flint-work are found in the Nile valley, on the neighbouring plateaux, and especially in the Fayum. Examples are illustrated full-size on Plate XV, and are assigned to the Neolithic period, which may have begun before 5000 B.C. in the Fayum and lasted some centuries. There are striking parallels in the late Neolithic of Denmark.

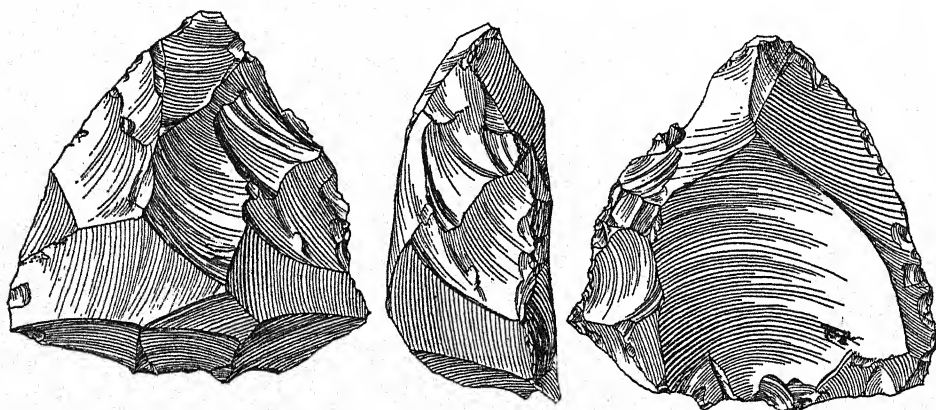
- 896 SICKLE with coarse teeth on the concave edge, both faces flaked, yellow to brown, slightly sand-worn. *L.* 2.9 in. *Fayum, Seton-Karr.*
- 897 LANCE-HEAD with broad concave cutting-edge finely serrated like the side-edges, bulbar face almost flat with edge trimming, dull chocolate brown. *L.* 2.3 in. *Egypt.*
- 898 SICKLE similar to no. 896 but straight with squared butt, both faces flaked convex, light brown with minute white speckling. *L.* 3.8 in. *Fayoum, Seton-Karr.*
- 899 SICKLE similar to last but with finer teeth, both faces flaked convex, squared butt, yellow-brown. *L.* 4.1 in. *Egypt, Libyan Desert.* Compare S. Müller, *Ordning af Danmarks Oldsager: Stenalderen*, no. 150.
- 900 KNIFE with convex cutting-edge and thick concave back, one face covered with ripple flaking, the other with plain patch, banded purplish grey. *L.* 5.9 in. *Gebel Ain* (Gebelein, Upper Egypt). These ripple-flaked knives are masterpieces of flint-work, and were polished before being flaked. They date from pre-dynastic times.
- 901 LEAF-SHAPED BLADE, flaked all over both faces and cutting-edge all round, translucent brown to black. *L.* 4.5 in. *Egypt, Libyan Desert.*
- 902 CHERTY BLADE with coarse teeth along one edge, the other flaked thin, squared bevelled butt, both faces flaked all over, dark grey. *L.* 3.5 in. *Fayoum, Seton-Karr.* For the toothed edge, see S. Müller, *Stenalderen*, nos. 154, 159.
- 903 LANCE-HEAD, much sand-worn convex faces and almost lozenge outline, notch in butt, dull dark brown. *L.* 3.3 in. *Egypt, Libyan Desert.*

FAYUM

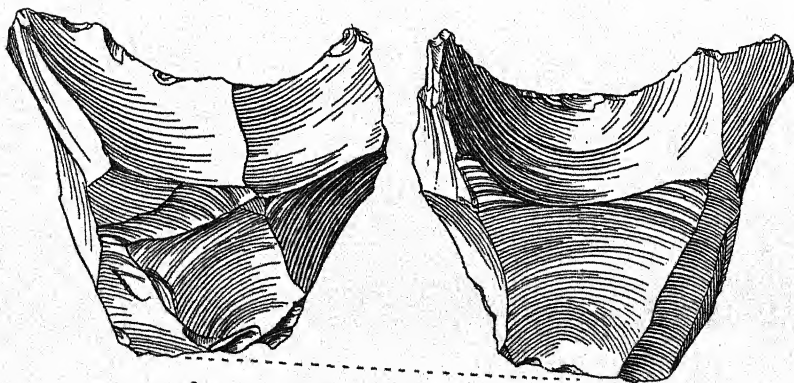
The Fayum is an almost circular depression in the desert about 60 miles south of Cairo and on the west side of the Nile, with which it is now connected by a natural water-way. Its history is obscure and ambiguous, but has been studied in recent years by H. J. E. Beadnell (*Geological Magazine*, 1903, p. 53) and Miss E. W. Gardner, whose geological account in the *JRAL*, lvi, 301, is followed by a description of archaeological discoveries on the site by Miss Caton-Thompson. The Birket-el-Qurun which is 148 ft. below ordnance



892. Core, base, side, and top, Egypt. ($\frac{1}{3}$)



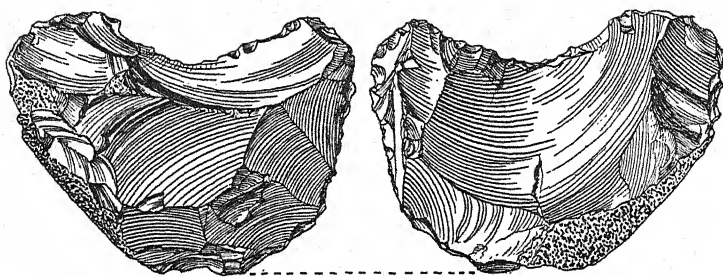
893. Core, base, side, and top, Thebes plateau. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



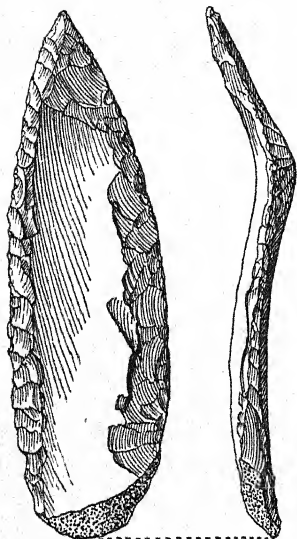
894. Scraper, front and back, Egypt. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

datum is the shrunken representative of a lake that once had an extreme length of nearly 50 miles and was about 37 miles from north to south, its maximum height being 222 ft. above the present water-level. At that time it was only 8 miles from the (modern) bed of the Nile, but communication with that river was indirect by way of the Bahr Yusuf, which joins the Nile at Assiut, 200 miles to the south. Successive shore-lines have been noticed at 205 ft. and 160 ft. above present lake-level, and the problem has been to decide whether the movement was up or down before the area was drained in early Ptolemaic times (about 250 B.C.). The typical Fayum culture is found on a shore-line between 190 and 200 ft. above the lake, and the inference is that the 222 ft. lake had dried up before the Fayum people arrived. As shown by Miss Caton-Thompson they were in the neolithic stage, with some knowledge of pottery and agriculture, wheat and barley having been found in shallow granaries lined with basket work. Physically they resembled the pre-dynastic Egyptians, with a slight admixture of negro blood. Traffic and relationships with distant regions had already been established: shells were brought from the Red Sea and Mediterranean; the green feldspar used for implements could not be found nearer than the Northern Sudan; and porphyry, diorite, and volcanic ash were obtained from the Red Sea hills or found as derivatives in the gravels of Upper Egypt.

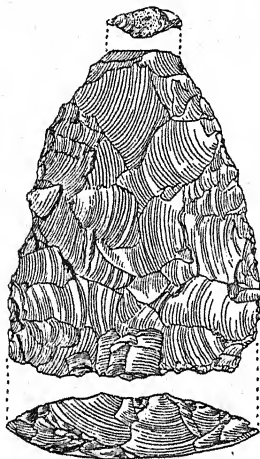
- 904 POINTED BLADE, made from a 'side-blow' flake, the bulb near the point partly chipped, trimmed along both sides but only on one edge of the bulbar face, light brown. *L.* 4.2 in. *Fayoum*. This neolithic type is defined in *DF* i, 21 as a concavo-convex flake obtained by detachment from the tabular block by a blow struck at right angles to the main axis: see ii, pls. xliii, xlv.
- 905 CURVED BLADE, trimmed alternately on the sides as if for use as a side-scraper, as the curve would be unsuitable for sawing: pinkish grey. *L.* 7.2 in.
- 906 HAND-AXE with pebble butt, thin with straight sides, worked on both faces, brown with black (earlier) patch on one face, slightly worn. *L.* 3.6 in. *Egypt, Fayoum*.
- 907 THICK BLADE, flaked on both faces, and perhaps broken across and refaked at the fracture, small patch of crust on the point, marbled light and dark brown. *L.* 2.6 in. *Fayoum* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 908 CELT-LIKE IMPLEMENT with one flat face, trimmed all round on the other and thickest in the middle, black markings with light brown ground on flat face, the other dark brown. *L.* 2.6 in. *Fayoum*. This is a common local type (cf. *DF* pls. ix, xxxiv), the broad end being often polished, but not made with the *tranchet* blow.
- 909 SICKLE, both faces convex and flaked all over, the straight edge with signs of use but no sharper than the other, medium and light brown faces. *L.* 5.2 in. *Fayoum* (Seton-Karr collection). This is a common local form, cf. *DF* pls. xxxvii, no. 1, xlv, no. 5. Neolithic.
- 910 SICKLE, imperfect at butt, with strongly curved point, flaked on both faces except for a patch of brown crust, otherwise dark brown with lighter markings. *L.* 3.4 in. Cf. *DF* pl. lii, no. 5.
- 911 POINT with waisted handle, perhaps for drilling, flaked on both faces, with thin squared butt, dark olive brown. *L.* 3.2 in. *Fayoum* (Seton-Karr Collection). Cf. *DF* pl. xliii, no. 19, pl. xi, no. 27, described as halbert-form, p. 20, possibly hafted at right angles.
- 912 BLADE, perhaps originally a pointed oval and re-chipped, both faces flaked nearly flat, and suggestion of a *point-à-cran* or shouldered point, medium brown. *L.* 4 in. *Fayoum* (Seton-Karr collection).



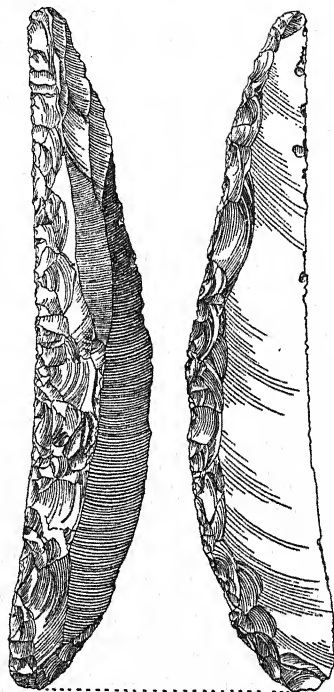
895. Crescentic tool, front and back, Egypt. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



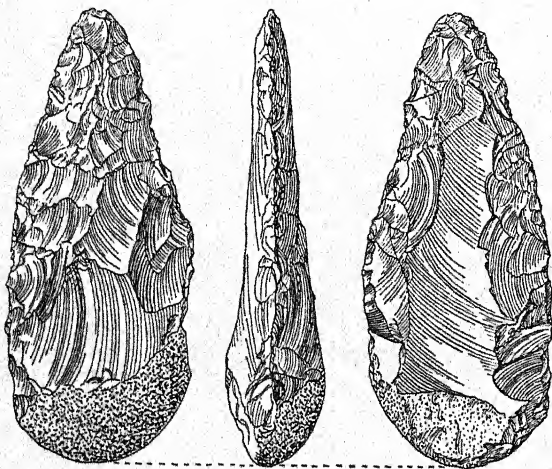
904. Blade, front and side, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



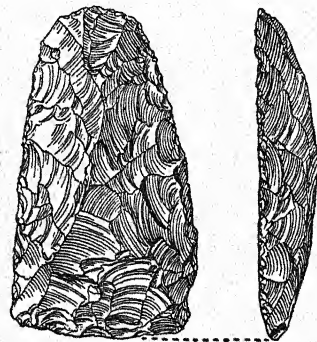
907. Blade, front, point, and butt, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



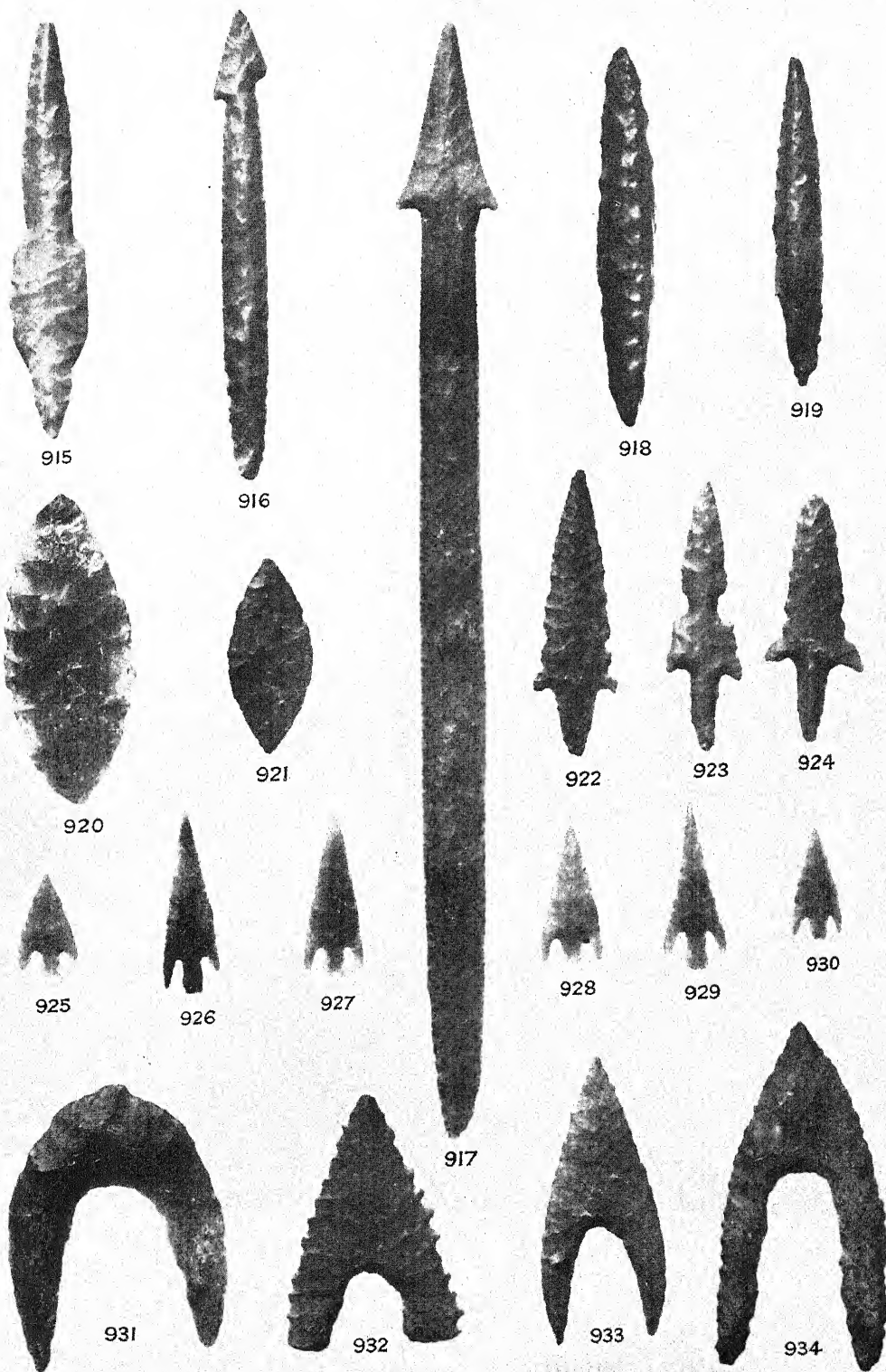
905. Blade, front and back, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



906. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

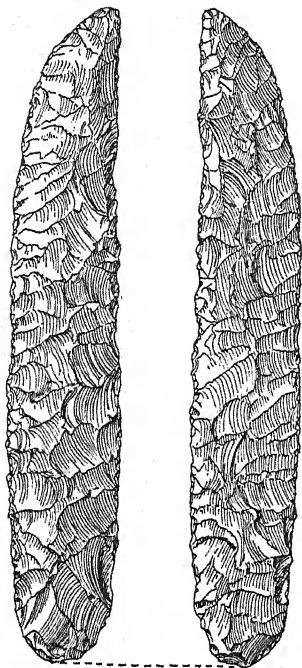


908. Implement, front and side, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)

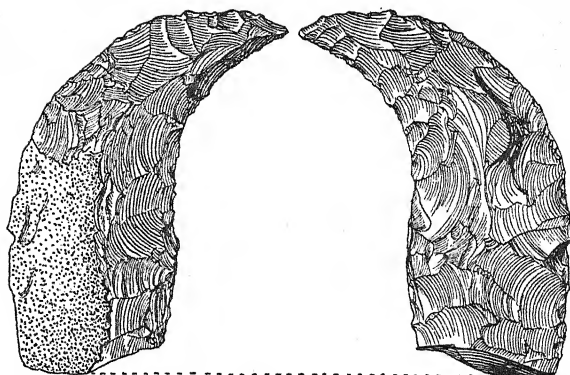


ARROW-HEADS FROM FAYUM, EGYPT (†)

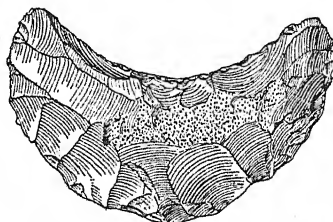
- 913 CRESCENT, flaked on both faces, which are nearly black, with yellow crust, cutting-edge all round. *L.* 2.6 in. *Fayoum* (Seton-Karr collection). These implements have been found in numbers and are now regarded as drills for cutting out gypsum bowls, &c. Cf. *DF* pl. lxxviii, nos. 12-25, and p. 129. Proto-dynastic or Old Kingdom.
- 914 BLADE, broken across and repaired, with counterchanged patina, flaked all over both faces, with cutting-edge along both sides, dark and greyish brown with patch of pale yellow crust. *L.* 8.3 in. *Mines, Wadi Sheikh* (Seton-Karr collection). A similar blade is figured in *Stone Age Guide*³, pl. xiii, no. 1, sup. 189. Fragments belonging together have been lying exposed on the surface for an indefinite period on different faces, and when again joined together show different degrees of patination. The mines are described by Elise Baumgärtel in *Ancient Egypt*, 1930, p. 103.
- Egyptian arrow-heads assume fantastic forms but are generally of excellent workmanship, and some may not have been intended for use. The care expended on no. 917, for instance, would hardly be justified if the product might have been lost or broken the first time it was shot from the bow, and the most delicate specimens could not have had a long life in actual use. The series illustrated full-size on Plate XVI are not all from the same site and need not be contemporary, but give some idea of the variety to be found in this and other collections. See, for example, *The Desert Fayum*, Plates XI, XXXIX, LI; and J. de Morgan in *Anthr.* xxxi, 64, 225, 226.
- 915 ARROW-HEAD with elongated blade and short tang, the blade broader below, flaked on both faces, lustrous yellow. *L.* 2.4 in. *Fayum*.
- 916 ARROW-HEAD with long tang of lozenge section, one barb re-chipped, lustrous light brown. *L.* 2.6 in. *Prehistoric tombs, bought in Luxor*.
- 917 ARROW-HEAD with exceptionally long tang of pointed oval section, barbed, and carefully worked all over, brown with dark patches. *L.* 6.3 in. *Egypt, prehistoric tombs, bought in Luxor*.
- 918 ARROW-HEAD of triangular section, tapering at both ends, dark chocolate. *L.* 2.2 in. *Fayum*.
- 919 ARROW-HEAD with one face flat, the other ridged, worked all over, tapering butt, lustrous dark brown. *L.* 1.9 in. *Fayum*.
- 920 ARROW-HEAD, pointed oval, flaked on both faces, thin translucent horn-colour. *L.* 1.8 in. *Fayum, Seton-Karr*.
- 921 ARROW-HEAD, pointed oval, flaked on both faces, thin, rather sand-worn, brown to black. *L.* 1.1 in. *Fayum*.
- 922 ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged, elongated blade with notches above the barbs, flaked on both faces, brown. *L.* 1.6 in. *Fayum*.
- 923 ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged with deep notches near middle of blade, yellow-brown. *L.* 1.6 in. *Fayum, Seton-Karr*. For similar notches, see S. Müller, *Stenaldereen*, nos. 178, 183.
- 924 ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged, edges of blade serrated, one face convex, yellow-brown. *L.* 1.4 in. *Fayum*.
- 925 DIMINUTIVE ARROW-HEAD, triangular, barbed and tanged, thin, yellow. *L.* 0.6 in. *Keneh* (Qenah, Upper Egypt).
- 926 ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged, with elongated blade, finely worked all over, brown to black. *L.* 1 in. *Keneh* (Qenah).



909. Sickle, front and back, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



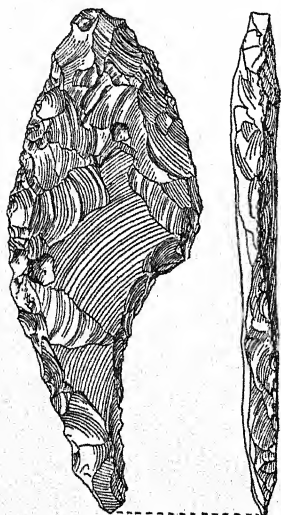
910. Sickle, front and back, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



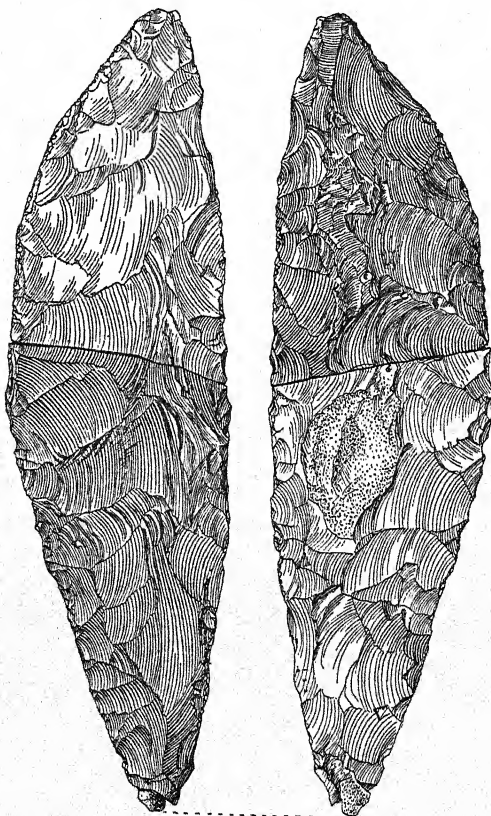
913. Crescentic tool, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



911. Pointed tool, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



912. Tanged blade, front and side, Fayoum. ($\frac{3}{8}$)



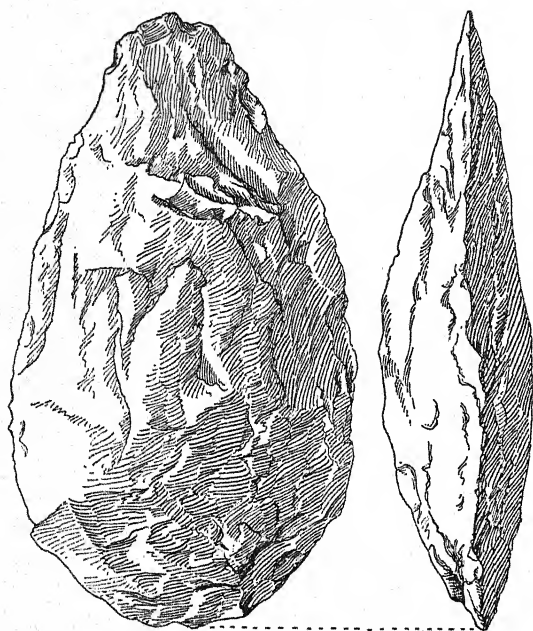
914. Blade, front and back, Fayoum. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- 927 ARROW-HEAD similar, the barbs continuing the straight line of the sides, yellow-brown. *L.* 0.9 in. *Keneh* (Qenah).
- 928 ARROW-HEAD, similar but the barbs curving inward, pale yellow. *L.* 0.9 in. *Keneh* (Qenah).
- 929 ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged, with slightly incurved sides, yellow. *L.* 1 in. *Keneh* (Qenah).
- 930 DIMINUTIVE ARROW-HEAD, barbed and tanged, yellow with purplish tinge. *L.* 0.7 in. *Keneh* (Qenah).
- 931 ARROW-HEAD, with point reduced to a minimum and the barbs exaggerated, no tang, brown. *L.* 1.5 in. *Fayum*.
- 932 ARROW-HEAD, triangular, barbed but not tanged, the edges serrated, yellow-brown. *L.* 1.4 in. *Fayum*.
- 933 ARROW-HEAD, with long incurved barbs, no tang, grey. *L.* 1.6 in. *Fayum*. For similar elongated barbs, see S. Müller, *Stenaldereen*, nos. 179, 181, 182.
- 934 ARROW-HEAD with slightly serrated edges and exaggerated barbs, no tang, dark grey. *L.* 2 in. *Fayum*.

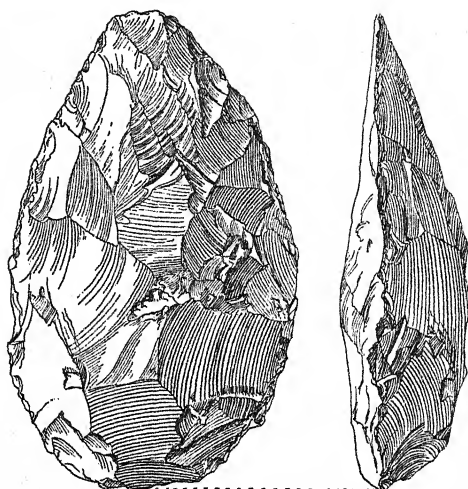
SOMALILAND

In Jalelo (68 miles south-west of Berbera), where the large stones are found, there are hardly any other stones: every stone is worked and most of them fine implements. In other parts the stones are small, except at a spot 6,000 ft. above the sea, 10 miles east of Adadleh and 37 miles east of Jalelo. This is the site of the high-level specimens, and lies on a plateau hundreds of square miles in extent. According to Captain H. W. Seton-Karr, from whom the present series was obtained, there were masses of round water-worn stones and earth forming a conglomerate on the limestone bedrock; and above this a varying thickness of soil deposited (perhaps in prehistoric times) by agencies no longer in existence, there being nothing to move the soil at the present time. The implements are found in this soil or sandy earth, and could only be seen where the soil was being denuded by rare showers. These spots are detected from afar by being bare of vegetation, on the fringes or outskirts of all the gullies and ravines. A working-site discovered by Captain Seton-Karr 90 miles from Berbera is described by J. de Morgan in *Anthr.* xxxi, 37.

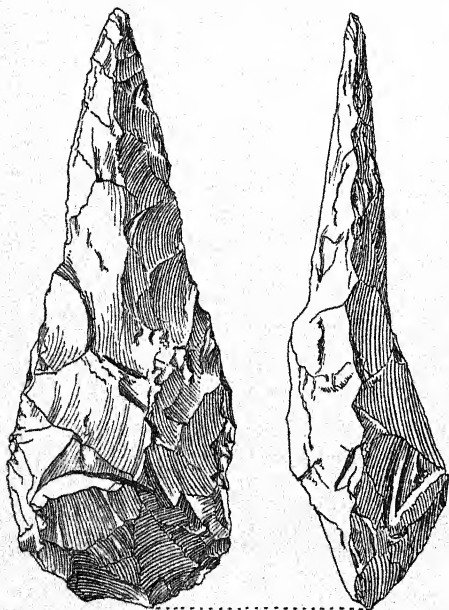
- 935 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE, one face nearly flat and ochreous, the other convex and purplish grey, with cutting-edge all round, the sides straight and fairly even. *L.* 6.5 in. *Somaliland* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 936 CHERTY FLINT HAND-AXE, creamy white with darker patches, one face nearly flat, cutting-edge all round, the sides straight and fairly even. *L.* 5.1 in. *Somaliland* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 937 CHERT HAND-AXE of *ficron* type, light brown and creamy colour, with tapering point, sharp butt and finely zigzagged sides. *L.* 6.3 in. *Somaliland* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 938 CHERT HAND-AXE with long point, cutting-edge all round except on one side of base where the original creamy surface (with heavy outlines) is preserved as at the point: elsewhere this has peeled off, showing a rough brown interior. *L.* 7 in. *Somaliland* (Seton-Karr collection). St. Acheul type.
- 939 HAND-AXE, greyish yellow with buff crust at butt, the sides straight and even, fairly sharp but jagged near point. *L.* 3 in. *Somaliland*.



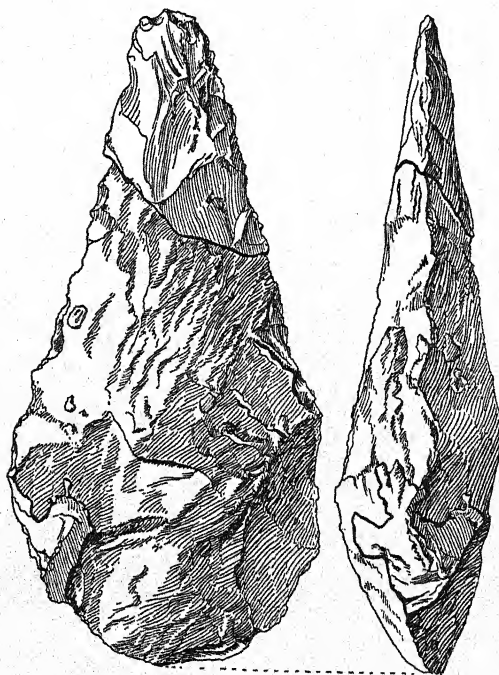
935. Hand-axe, front and side, Somaliland. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



936. Hand-axe, front and side, Somaliland. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



937. Hand-axe, front and side, Somaliland. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



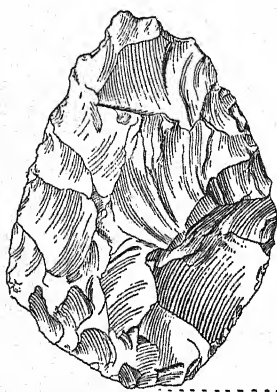
938. Hand-axe, front and side, Somaliland. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- 940 'POINT' of Le Moustier type, with some flaking on bulbar face, symmetrical outline with both sides worked and crust on the point. *L. 3 in.*
- 941 LEVALLOIS FLAKE with faceted butt and prominent bulb, creamy speckled patina, used along one side as scraper. *L. 3.5 in. Somaliland.*
- 942 'POINT' of Le Moustier type with faceted lateral butt, well flaked on both side-edges, creamy white patina. *L. 2.6 in. Somaliland.*
- 943 CARINATED IMPLEMENT, steeply trimmed along both sides, crust on high back and plain bulbar face. *L. 3.6 in. Somaliland.*
- 944 FLAKE with steeply trimmed sides, crust near the point, and plain bulbar face, platform at butt. *L. 4.1 in. Upper plateau near Adadleh* (about 50 miles SSW. of Berbera). This was found protruding from the side of a gully at 6ft. from the surface, at 6,000 ft. above the sea. The gully was 10 ft. deep, with sloping sides, and was strewn with worked flints, flakes and chips washed out of soil like that covering the plateau, but no flints were seen on the surface of the plateau here by Captain Seton-Karr.
- 945 FLAKE with steeply trimmed sides and plain flat bulbar face, crust along middle line, the sides curved and straight. *L. 1.7 in. Somaliland.*
- 946 'POINT', white patina with manganese spots and small patches of decayed surface, sharp all round. *L. 1.7 in. Somaliland.*
- 947 FLAKE with almost parallel sides and thick point, white patina, plain flat bulbar face. *L. 2 in. Upper Plateau, Somaliland* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 948 FLAKE with elongated point at an angle, steep edge trimming and creamy patina. *L. 2 in. Somaliland. Upper palaeolithic type.*

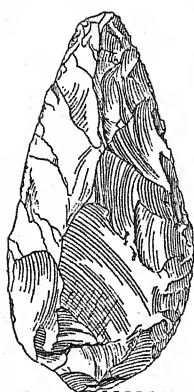
ALGERIA

From this part of what is often called Africa Minor large collections have been made by Maurice Reygasse, on the Algerian border of the Sahara where surface implements abound; but some also occur below the soil (e.g. the Aterian industry near Tebessa, *Anthr.* xliv, 146), and the folding of alluvial strata in St. Acheul—Le Moustier times near Gafsa (from which the term Capsian is derived) has been studied by R. Vaufrey in *Anthr.* xliii, 83. The same journal's general indexes will supply a number of articles on the area, and reference may also be made to Obermaier in *Rev. Arch.* xxxi (1930), 253; and his article in Ebert, ix, 110, where an ample bibliography is appended. Illustrations of various types are given by Baumgärtel and Brotzen in *PZ*, xviii (1927), 91, from the southern Mediterranean material at Berlin; and specimens from S'baïkia, representing an early surface culture, are figured in the *Guide*³, p. 184. Extensive palaeolithic finds are recorded by Reygasse and Latape in *Revue Scientifique* of October 1920 (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* i, 143).

- 949 CHERT POINTED-OVAL BLADE, leaf-shaped recalling early Solutré work, flaked on both faces, with some step-flaking along the sides and one sharp point: dull white with irregular brown markings. *L. 5.5 in. Pointe solutréenne, Bou-Menna or Mouna (?)*, Arrond(issement) Bel-Abbès (apparently near Sidi-bel-Abbès). Calcaire siliceux très dur.
- 950 GREENSTONE CELT, almost circular section, with straight cutting-edge, rounded butt, and pitted from the butt to the middle line (for better hafting). *L. 4.8 in. Palikao, Algiers* (17 kilom. E. of Mascara).



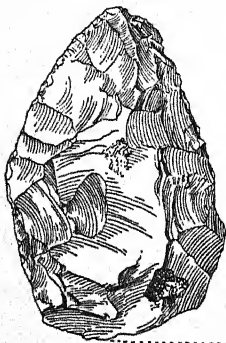
939. Hand-axe, front and side, Somaliland. (§)



940. 'Point', front and side, Somaliland. (§)



941. Flake, with butt, Somaliland. (§)



942. 'Point', front and side, Somaliland. (§)



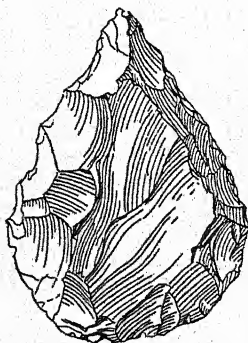
943. Carinated tool, front and side, Somaliland. (§)



945. Trimmed flake, front and side, Somaliland. (§)



944. Trimmed flake, front and side, Somaliland. (§)



946. 'Point', front and side, Somaliland. (§)



947. Pointed flake, front and side, Somaliland. (§)

- 951 HONE-STONE CELT with one flat face, the other flat near centre with rounded sides, broken butt and slightly curved cutting-edge, ground all over except butt, almost black. *L.* 3.2 in. *Algiers.*

The following are selected from a group of 20 from Algerian caves, said to be Aurignacian by Abbé Breuil, and probably early: no other details.

- 952 FLAKE with median ridge, steeply trimmed on right of point and notch near middle of left side, mottled grey. *L.* 1.2 in.
- 953 FLAKE of triangular section and median ridge, worked along one side, with beak above, mostly dark lustrous brown. *L.* 1.2 in.
- 954 FLAKE, thin with median ridge, broken point, waisted towards the bulbar end, yellowish. *L.* 0.95 in. *Près Ponte de la Senia (Oran-est).*
- 955 IRREGULAR TRAPEZOIDAL PYGMY IMPLEMENT, brown, worked across top and used on both sides. *L.* 1 in.
- 956 SUBTRIANGULAR PYGMY IMPLEMENT, dark brown, tip broken, worked mostly on left side. *L.* 0.9 in.
- 957 BACKED BLADE, liver-coloured, trimmed only along edge of back, cutting-edge used, both ends broken. *L.* 1.2 in.

SOUTH AFRICA

Hand-axes of Lower Palaeolithic types are abundant in South Africa, and most are referred to the Stellenbosch culture, later specimens being named after Fauresmith, which may represent the culture of La Micoque. These are followed by the typical products of Still Bay, Smithfield, and Wilton (Mesolithic).

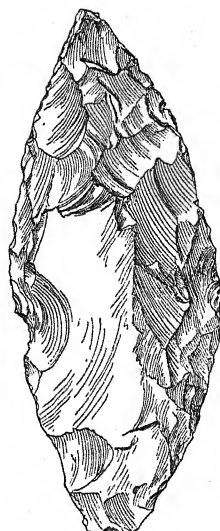
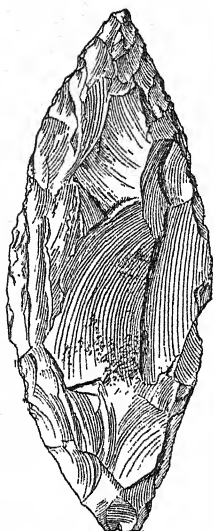
The most recent publication on a peculiar group by A. J. H. Goodwin ('The Cape Flats complex', in *South African Journal of Science*, xxx (1933), 515-23) recognizes three cultural phases—Still Bay, Mossel Bay, and Howieson's Poort—based to some extent on differences in the raw material, and apparently due to a westward trend along the coast. J. Hewitt has also written on Stone implements from the Cape in *South African Journal of Science*, xxii (1925), 441. A succession of pluvial periods corresponding to the glacial periods of Europe is suggested by Dr. Huzayyin in *Man*, 1936, no. 20; and more general works on prehistoric South Africa are A. J. H. Goodwin and C. van Riet Lowe, 'The Stone Age cultures of South Africa' (*Annals of S. African Museum*, xxvii (1929)), and M. C. Burkitt, *South Africa's Past in stone and paint* (1928).

Views on the prehistoric material down to August 1935 are summarized by A. J. H. Goodwin in *Bantu Studies*, vol. ix, no. 4, 'A commentary on the history and present position of South African Pre-history', with full bibliography; followed by his 'Recent basic developments in Prehistory' (*South African Journal of Science*, xxxii (1935), 572). The same journal contains a discussion of the Shell-mound cultures with bibliography by P. W. Laidler (xxxii, 560).

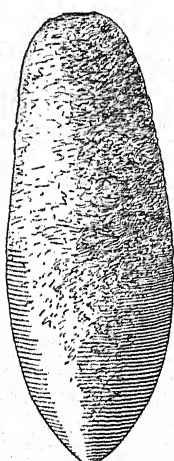
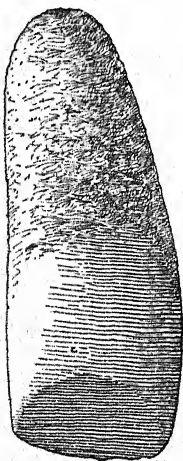
- 958 QUARTZITE POINTED OVATE HAND-AXE, the tip missing, cutting-edge all round, sides straight and fairly even, yellow brown. *L.* 6.3 in. *Mossul (Mossel) Bay Flats, Cape Colony, surface 300 ft. above sea-level.*



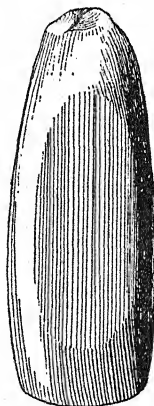
948. Flake with long point, Somaliland. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



949. Blade, front, side, and back, Bel-Abbés. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



950. Celt, front and side, Palikao. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



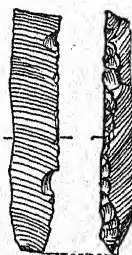
951. Celt, front and side, Algiers. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



952-4. Flakes, with sections, Algeria. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



955-6. Microliths with sections, Algeria. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



957. Backed blade, front, side, and section, Algeria. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- 959 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE, roughly flaked from a pebble, one side zigzag, the other mostly crust, both ends sharp, little secondary chipping, light brown. *L. 8 in. Cape Colony.*
- 960 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE of cleaver type with broad sharp cutting-edge, the sides rather zigzag, butt trimmed and much smooth crust on one face, light brown, one face patinated whitish. *L. 7.5 in. Cape Colony.*
- 961 QUARTZITE CORDATE HAND-AXE, cutting-edge all round, both sides with 2 twist, thickest in middle, darker brown with some patina. *L. 5.3 in. Cape Colony.*
- 962 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE made from a flake, subtriangular, one side and butt thick and untrimmed, bulbar face plain, yellowish brown. *L. 4.1 in. Cape Colony.*

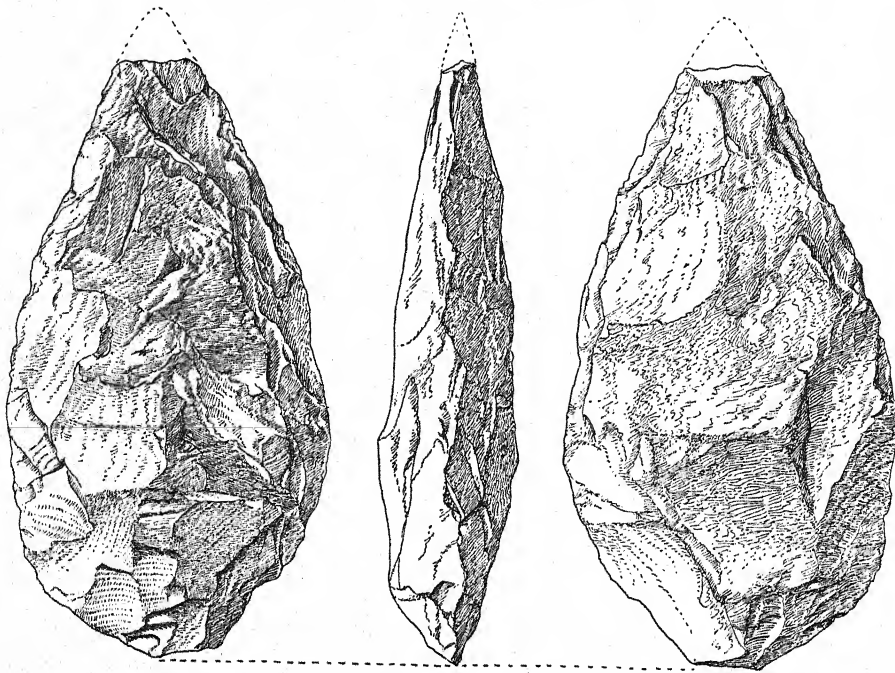
CAPE FLATS

The Cape Flats industry, as it is sometimes called, is characteristic of the south and south-west coastal stations of the Province, and is connected with the 20 ft. raised beach, which is a chronological factor, whether the beach was due to a rise in land-level or a universal drop in sea-level. The area in question lies between Port Shepstone and Saldanha Bay; and the industry, occurring mainly at Mossel Bay, Still Bay, and Howieson's Poort, represents the middle Stone Age.

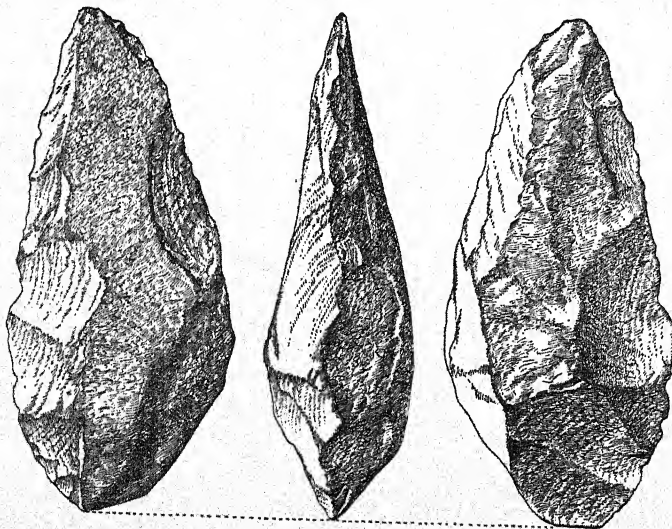
- 963 QUARTZITE POINT of Le Moustier type, purplish grey, bulbar face plain and flat, sides trimmed and ridge not central. *L. 2.1 in. Cape Flats.*
- 964 CHERT POINT of Le Moustier type, bulbar face plain except at tip, both sides trimmed, and ridge central, putty colour. *L. 1.8 in. Cape Flats.*
- 965 CHERT POINT of Levallois type with faceted butt and prominent bulb, one edge used near tip, light brown. *L. 2.1 in. Cape D. (Flats ?)*
- 966 CHERT POINT of Levallois type, with thick faceted butt, one side slightly used, putty colour. *L. 2.6 in. Cape Flats.*
- 967 CHERT FLAKE-IMPLEMENT of Levallois type, with thick faceted butt and prominent bulb, the side-edges thin and untrimmed, lustrous light brown. *L. 2.3 in. Cape Flats.*
- 968 CHERT BLADE of Solutré type, broken at both ends, both faces flaked all over and ridges smoothed, purplish grey. *L. 2 in. Cape Flats.* Characteristic of the Still Bay culture.

INDIA

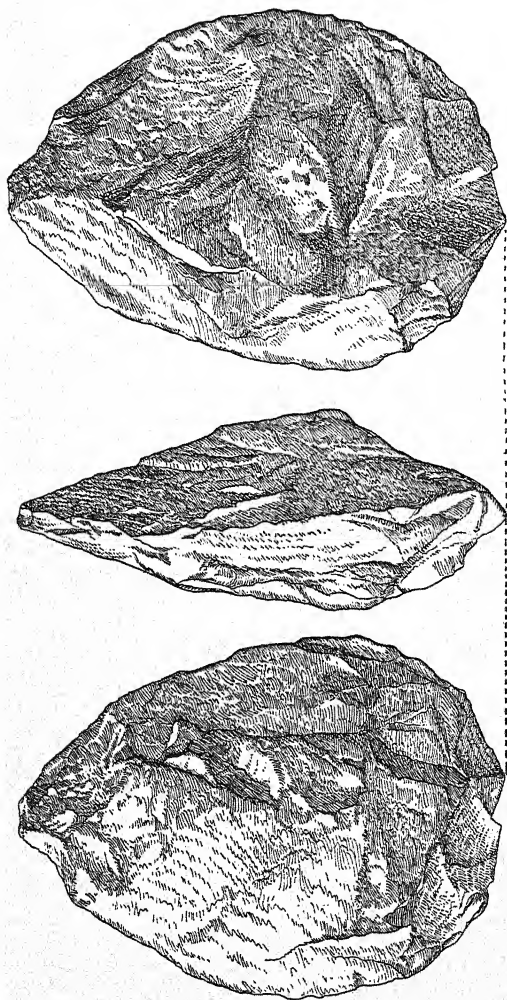
A general survey of prehistoric India by Panchanan Mitra was published in 1927 (*Pre-historic India: its place in the World's Cultures*, reviewed with chronological table in *Anthr.* xxxviii, 386). Museum catalogues by J. C. Brown (Indian Museum, Calcutta), and R. Bruce Foote (Madras) are largely superseded; and new material has been contributed by Capt. H. W. Seton-Karr (*Man*, 1928, no. 85), and L. A. Cammiade and M. C. Burkitt ('Stone Ages in South-east India', *Antiquity*, 1930, 327). Changes of climate and geological stratification are now being studied, and the resemblance of Indian to South African forms has not been overlooked. The implements are mainly of quartzite, but more attractive materials were used for the pygmy implements, which seem at least in one case to have been found in association with cave-paintings (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, xxvi, 409).



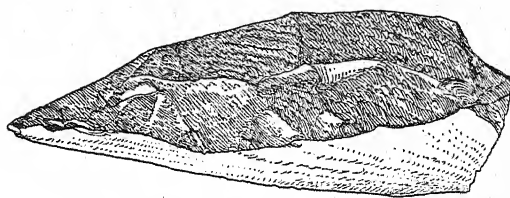
958. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Mossel Bay Flats. ($\frac{1}{3}$)



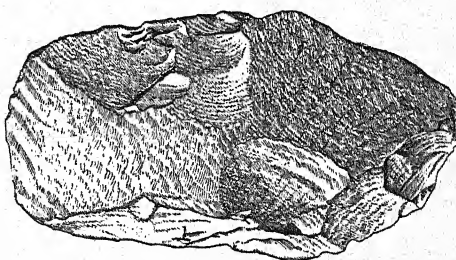
959. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Cape Colony. ($\frac{1}{3}$)



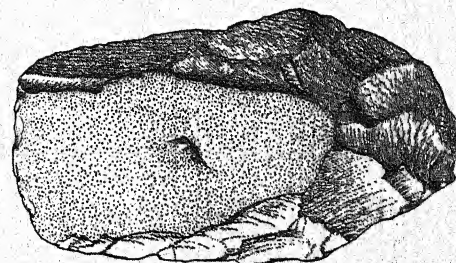
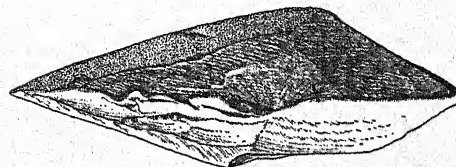
961. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Cape Colony. (3)

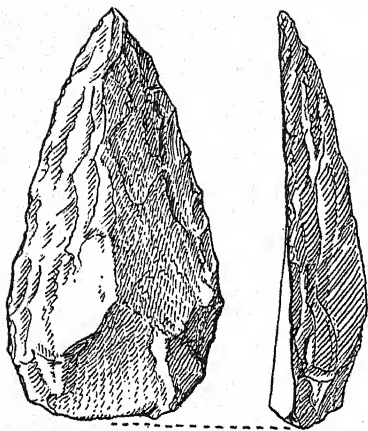


962. Hand-axe, front and side, Cape Colony. (3)

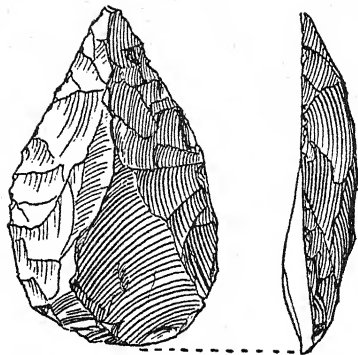


960. Cleaver, front, side, and back, Cape Colony. (3)

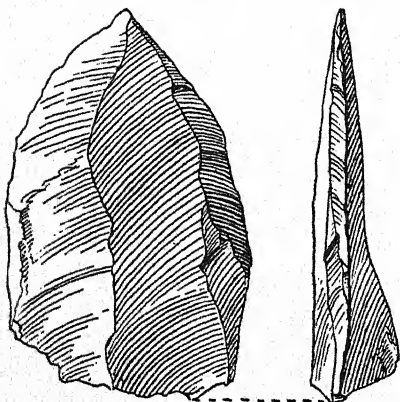




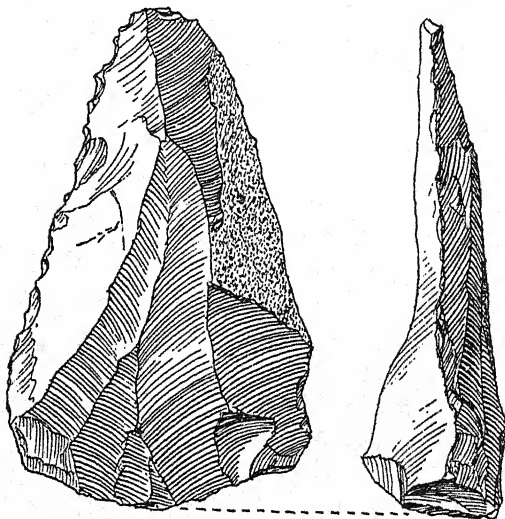
963. 'Point', front and side, Cape Flats. (†)



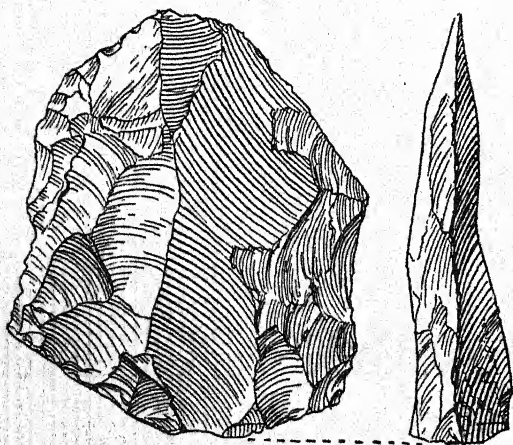
964. 'Point', front and side, Cape Flats. (†)



965. 'Point', front and side, Cape Flats. (†)



966. Flake, front and side, Cape Flats. (†)

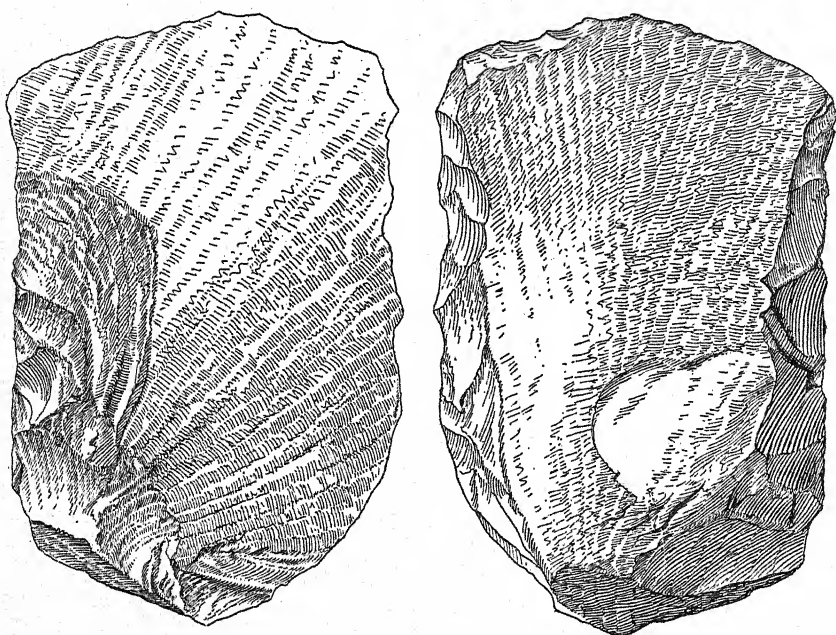


967. Flake-implement, front and side, Cape Flats. (†)

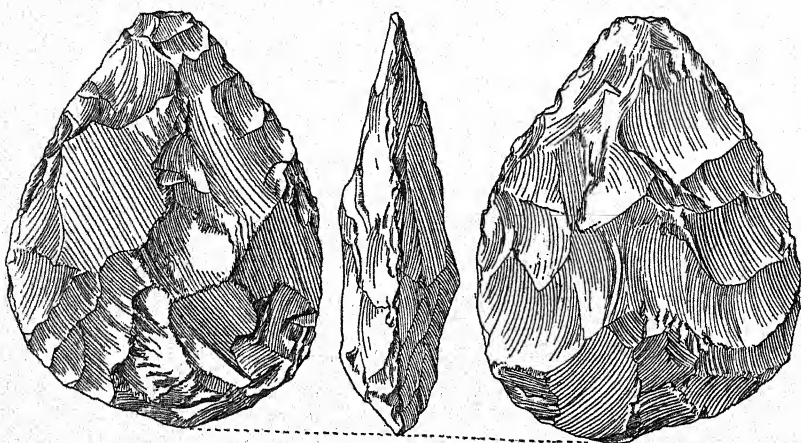


968. Blade, with section, Cape Flats. (†)

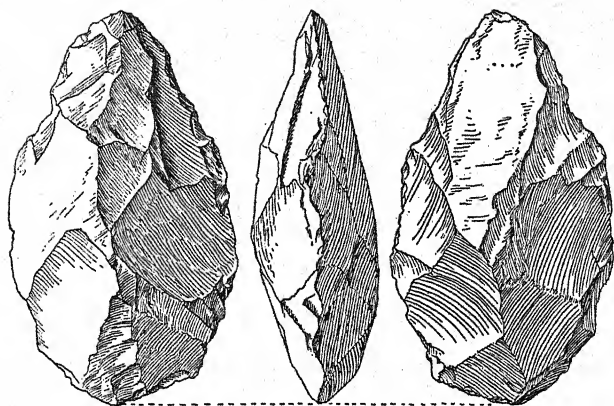
- 969 DIORITE CLEAVER made from a heavy flake, trimmed along both sides and little on the faces, broad cutting-edge fairly sharp, rusty red surface all over. *L. 6.5 in. India* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 970 DIORITE OVATE HAND-AXE, rust-coloured all over, the side-edge straight and even, the butt thicker, flaked all over both faces and slightly worn. *L. 4.5 in. India* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 971 DIORITE LONG OVAL HAND-AXE, roughly flaked on both faces, cutting-edge all round uneven, unrolled, reddish brown weathering. *L. 4.1 in. Cuddapah, India* (Seton-Karr collection). The Pennar valley, Madras, has yielded a large number of similar implements.
- 972 DIORITE OVATE HAND-AXE with cutting-edge all round, bold flaking with sides rather zigzag, slightly rolled, brown weathered surface, one face brightly coloured. *L. 3.5 in. Cuddapah, India* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 973 QUARTZITE HAND-AXE made from a pebble, thickest at the pointed butt, with zigzag sides, boldly flaked on both faces, speckled brown, unrolled, with smooth crust. *L. 5.9 in. Cuddapah* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 974 SANDSTONE PLANE-LIKE IMPLEMENT, carinated above and flat below, with step flaking along both side-edges and at the nose, purplish brown, unrolled. *L. 6.4 in. India* (Seton-Karr collection).
- 975 CHERT CORE of Rohri Hills type, with longitudinal flakes detached nearly all round, slightly battered, light brown with iron-marking in cracks. *L. 5.6 in. Scinde*. This probably came, like many others in the museum (*Guide*, fig. 215), from the hills opposite Sakkar (Sukkur) on the Lower Indus. The date is at present indeterminate, but close parallels have been found north-east of Baghdad (*Guide*³, p. 178).
- 976 BASALTIC CELT, with about half the surface polished, pointed butt and curved cutting-edge, the sides slightly zigzag. *L. 6.1 in. India*. A common type from the North-west Provinces, already represented in the Museum (*Guide*³, fig. 216).
- 977 STONE CELT, polished all over, with pointed butt, oval section and slightly curved cutting-edge, grey with darker spots. *L. 4.2 in. Jeypore* (Jaipur, Madras Presidency).
- 978 QUARTZITE PEBBLE, worked into hollows all round the waist as if for hafting, but with no signs of use at either end, original surface brown. *L. 5 in. India*. Some specimens look like mallets and there are many in the Museum, but the irregular pitting is difficult to explain, and can hardly be unfinished perforation.
- 979 QUARTZ CRESCENTIC MICROLITH (pygmy) with dull red colouring, the cutting-edge quite straight, and the thickened back trimmed across from end to end. *L. 0.8 in.*
- 980 WHITE QUARTZ CRESCENT, similar, but lower point broken, and a firm herring-bone marking throughout. *L. 0.6 in.*
- 981 CHERT MICROLITH of trapezoidal form, putty-coloured, trimmed on both sloping ends, the plain face concave. *L. 0.8 in. India*.
- 982 QUARTZ MICROLITH of subtriangular form, pearly translucent, with the two shorter sides trimmed transversely. *L. 0.7 in.*
- 983 CHERT MICROLITH of triangular type, marbled yellow and black, with the two shorter sides trimmed transversely. *L. 0.6 in. India*.
- 984 CHALCEDONY TRAPEZOIDAL MICROLITH, clear and reddish brown, with the three shorter sides trimmed and signs of use on the longest. *L. 0.6 in.*
- 985 CHERT SUBTRIANGULAR MICROLITH, similar to no. 982, trimmed on the sloping end and above the back. *L. 0.8 in. India*.



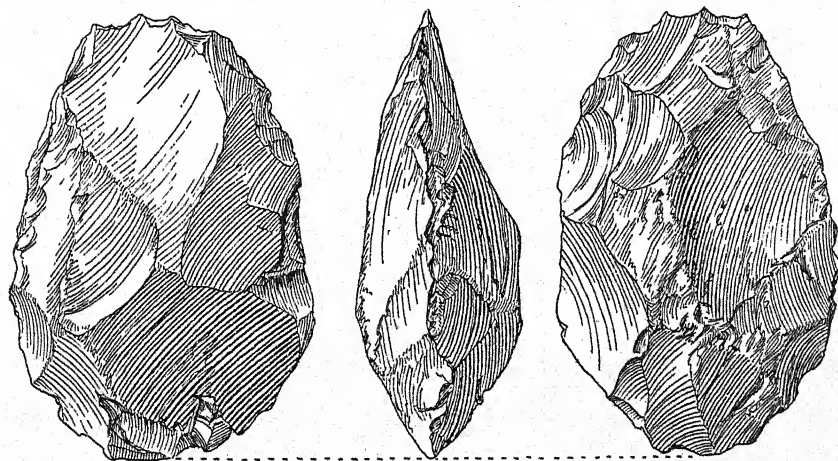
969. Cleaver, front and back, India. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



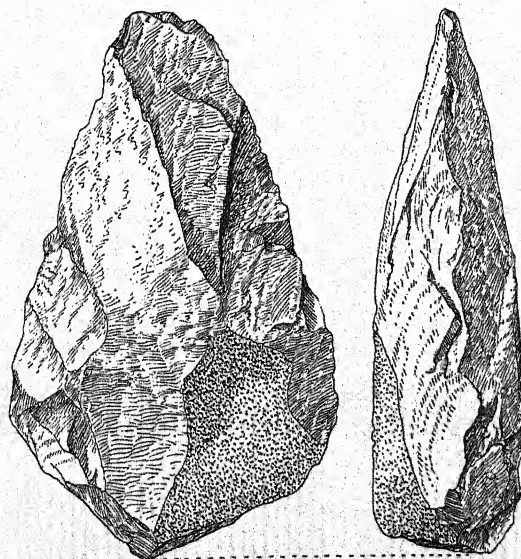
970. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, India. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



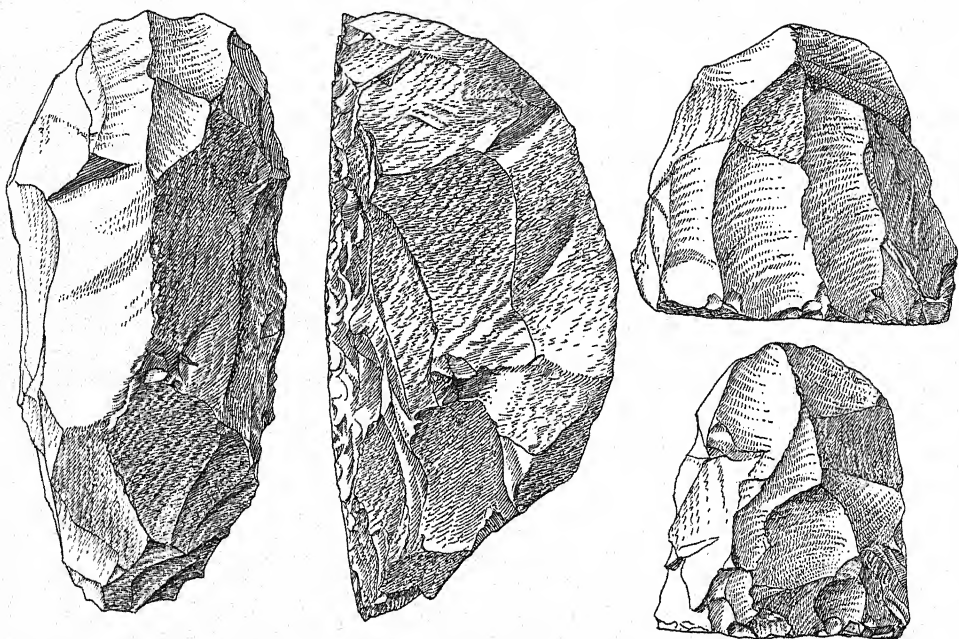
971. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Cuddapah. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



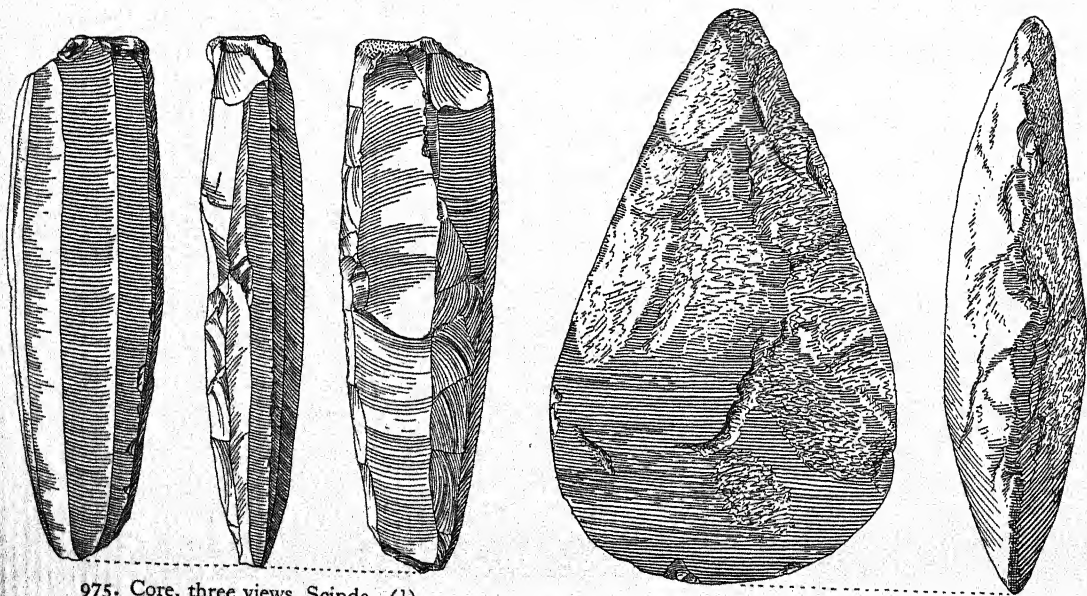
972. Hand-axe, front, side, and back, Cuddapah. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



973. Hand-axe, front and side, Cuddapah. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



974. Plane, top, side, and end views, India. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



975. Core, three views, Scinde. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

976. Celt, front and side, India. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

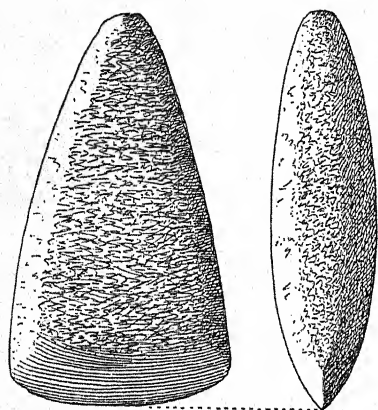
These 'pygmies' probably belonged to the Carlyle collection from the Vindhya Hills and are among the best of their kind (other specimens figured in *Guide*³, fig. 214). Mr. A. C. Carlyle, late of the Archaeological Survey of India, left notes on his discoveries, and some are quoted in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, xxvi, 409, mentioning specimens of agate, jasper, and chert collected near Sohagi Ghat, on the northern scarp of the Vindhyas, south of the Allahabad district in 1867-8. His best pieces came from caves and rock-shelters in Baghelkhand, south of the Mirzapur district, and were collected in 1880-1.

The following include larger microliths, over 1 in. long, some of which resemble the smaller geometric specimens but others are blades or worked flakes of less regular outline. There is nothing to indicate any difference in locality for the blades.

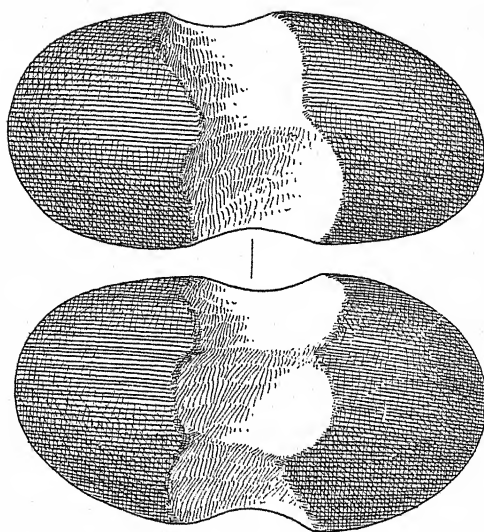
- 986 CHERT BLADE, grey to black, one end and the back trimmed, also worked on the flat face along the cutting-edge. *L.* 1.2 in.
- 987 MILKY QUARTZ BLADE, concave on bulbar face, with the thick back trimmed and signs of use on the cutting-edge. *L.* 1.4 in.
- 988 MILKY QUARTZ BLADE, similarly curved, but with both sides sharp and slightly used. *L.* 1.6 in.
- 989 CHERT BLADE tapering to a sharp point, the thick side transversely chipped, the other sharp, clouded grey. *L.* 1.9 in. *India.*
- 990 CHERT MICROLITH of segmental type, grey to white, the curved side trimmed transversely, the other slightly used. *L.* 1.3 in. *India.*
- 991 QUARTZ MICROLITH of segmental type, yellowish translucent, trimmed along curved side, the other slightly used. *L.* 1.2 in.
- 992 JASPER MICROLITH, subtriangular but almost segmental, putty colour, trimmed near point and slightly on the shorter side. *L.* 1.1 in. *India.*
- 993 JASPER MICROLITH, greenish, slender, trimmed only near the point. *L.* 1.1 in. *India.*
- 994 CHERT CORE with longitudinal flakes detached nearly all round, oval section, dull yellow. *L.* 1.8 in. *S. of Kalinjar.*
- 995 CHERT CORE, tapering, with longitudinal flakes detached and a few steps, dull yellow. *L.* 1.5 in. *S. of Kalinjar.*
- 996 CHERT CORE, stumpy, with longitudinal flakes detached halfway round, dark brown. *L.* 1.2 in. *Baghmara Pahar.*
- 997 CHERT CORE, stumpy, longitudinal flakes detached and step on one side, pointed below, light brown. *L.* 1 in. *Banda.*

JAPAN

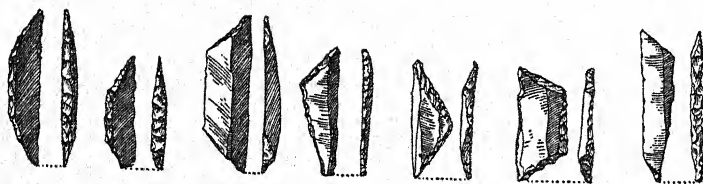
The Bequest contains a fairly representative series from Japan where, besides flint, hornstone, chalcedony, quartz, and obsidian were used in the period corresponding to the neolithic and early metal Ages of the West. The memoirs of S. Umehara are unfortunately only available in Japanese, but the various types of celts or axe-heads in different stones are illustrated by N. Gordon Munro, *Primitive culture in Japan* (1906), p. 36, fig. 8; and



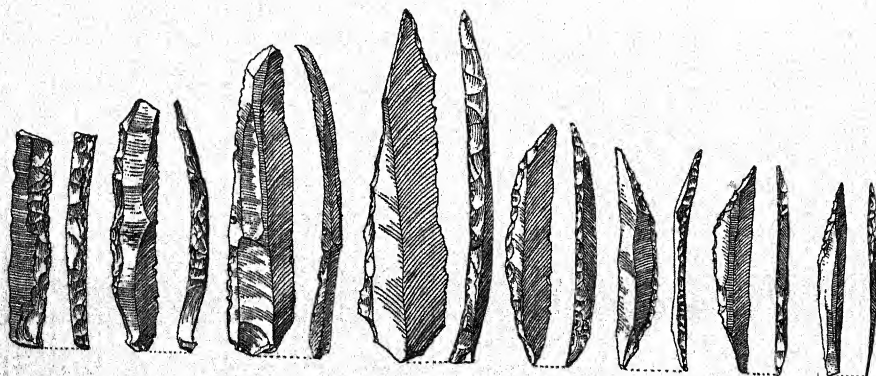
977. Celt, front and side, Jaipur. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



978. Waisted pebble, two views, India. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



979-85. Pygmy implements, front and side, India. ($\frac{1}{4}$)



986-93. Backed blades, front and side, India. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

his later work, *Prehistoric Japan* (1911), gives a more general account of the various cultures to be found in the islands.

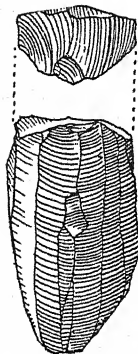
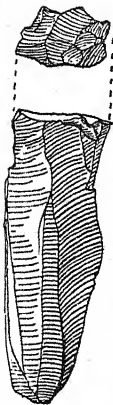
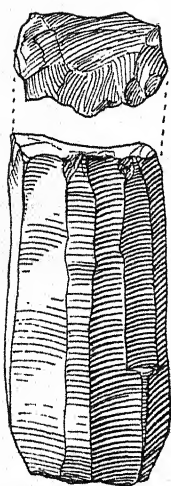
- 998 GREENSTONE POINTED-BUTT CELT of oval section, with slightly curved cutting-edge, polished all over. *L.* 7.5 in. *Japan*. Japanese inscription in red along one side.
- 999 BASALT THICK-BUTTED CELT with slightly convex faces and squared sides, the cutting-edge bevelled, polished all over, battered and scratched in places. *L.* 5.7 in. *Province of Omi, Japan*.
- 1000 STONE THICK-BUTTED CELT, marbled yellow-grey, with squared sides and butt, cutting-edge not symmetrical. *L.* 3.2 in. *Japan*. Japanese inscription in black along one side.
- 1001 THICK-BUTTED CELT of similar stone, yellowish with brown veins, squared sides and butt, and straight cutting-edge. *L.* 2.4 in. *Japan*.
- 1002 POINTED-BUTT CELT of marbled dark green stone, the sides rounded, polished all over. *L.* 2.2 in. *Japan*.
- 1003 DIMINUTIVE CELT with blunt butt and squared sides, polished all over, cutting-edge straight, grey-brown. *L.* 1.5 in. *Japan*.
- 1004 ROUGH WAISTED CELT of black clay-slate, flaked on both faces and sharp at both ends. *L.* 4.8 in. Similar fiddle-shaped implements are figured in N. Gordon Munro, *Primitive Culture in Japan*, p. 46, fig. 15, where they are assigned to the lower layers of the Kitchen-middens.
- 1005 ELABORATE MACE-HEAD or POINTED HAMMER of black stone, polished all over, with central groove for hafting. *L.* 5.3 in. The Raiko, or thunder-pestle, a well-known type in Japan (N. G. Munro, op. cit. p. 40, fig. 12, no. 1), probably a weapon; cf. T. Kanda, *Ancient Stone Implements of Japan*, pl. xi, and H. von Siebold, *Notes on Japanese Archaeology*, vii, 16.

AUSTRALIA

The following are selected from seven specimens thought by Dr. Sturge to be the first midgerts or pygmy implements from Australia. The resemblance to others from Egypt and India is striking; and though the exact use of these diminutive implements is unknown they certainly supplied a wide-felt want, as they are found in areas at great distances from one another, and may belong to a common culture.

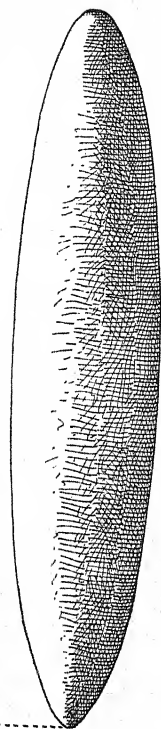
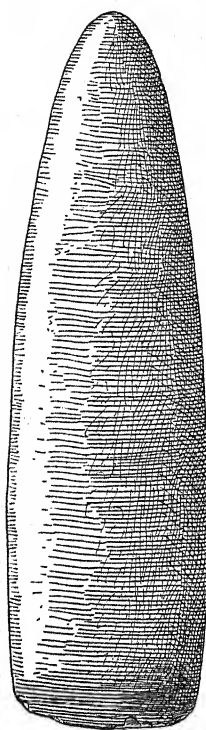
Two memoirs dealing with aspects of the Stone Age in Australia have appeared in *JRAI*: F. Wood Jones and T. D. Campell, on central area, lv (1925), 115; and D. S. Davidson, northern area, lxxv (1935), 145. Human remains in the lower Murray river are described by H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale in *Records of South Australian Museum*, iv (1928-32), 145; and C von Furer-Haimendorf surveys a wider field in *Anthropos*, 1936, xxxi, 1-36, 433-55 ('Zur Urgeschichte Australiens', with bibliography).

- 1006 JASPER MICROLITH with bulbar face plain, the front with median ridge and steep edge-trimming on one side, grey. *L.* 1 in. *Near Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1007 CHERTY MICROLITH, pinkish, with bulbar face plain and flat, the curved side rather steeply dressed. *L.* 1.1 in. *Near Sydney*.

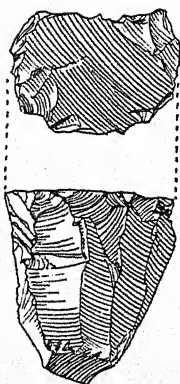


996. Chert core,
front and top,
Baghmara Pahar.
($\frac{1}{2}$)

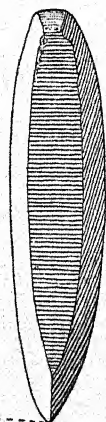
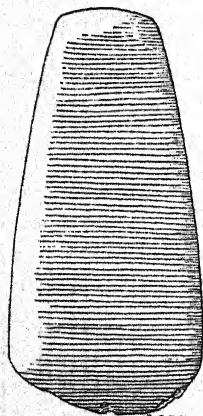
994-5. Chert cores, front and top,
S. of Kalinjar. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



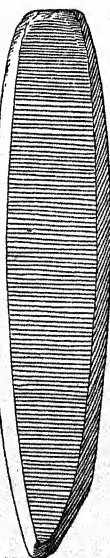
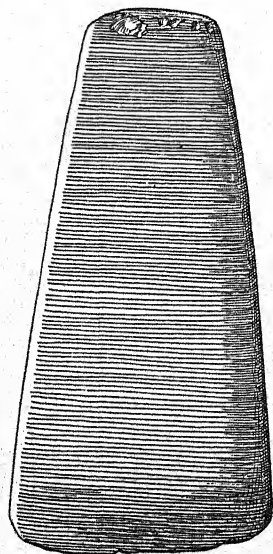
998. Celt, front and side, Japan. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



997. Chert core,
front and top,
Banda. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



1000. Celt, front and side,
Japan. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



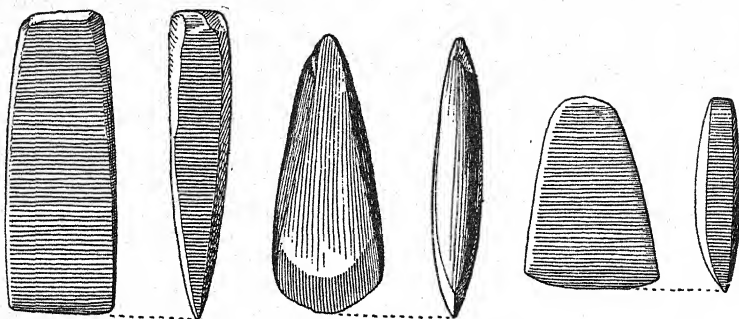
999. Celt, front and side, Omi. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- 1008 JASPER MICROLITH, the bulbar face plain, the curved side steeply dressed, yellowish grey. *L.* 1 in. Near Sydney.
- 1009 JASPER MICROLITH, dark red, triangular section, with two faces plain, the other steeply dressed and the butt rounded. *L.* 0.8 in. Near Sydney.

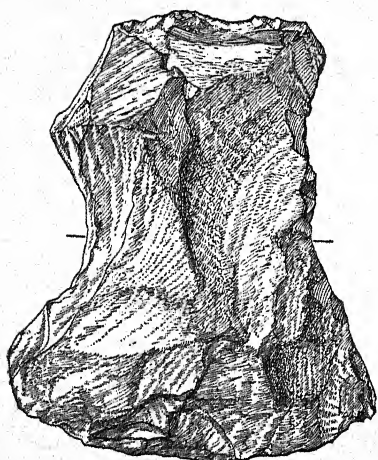
TASMANIA

The last pure-blooded Tasmanian died in 1876, and till the nineteenth century the natives were making and using small implements of stone for various purposes, to the exclusion of metal. Their status among Stone Age peoples was discussed by Mr. Henry Balfour in 1924 (*Proc. Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, v, 1-15), with illustrations of 28 specimens. The hafting of implements and the process of grinding were apparently unknown, and the implements have a curious resemblance to Le Moustier types, though the more advanced specimens have an Aurignac facies. The native industry has also been studied by Professor Exteens (*Compte-rendu du Congrès international*, Genève, 1912, vol. ii, pp. 352-64, with a bibliography), and references to the literature are given by O. Menghin, *Weltgeschichte der Steinzeit*, p. 109. See also R. W. Legge in *Papers and Proceedings, Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1927.

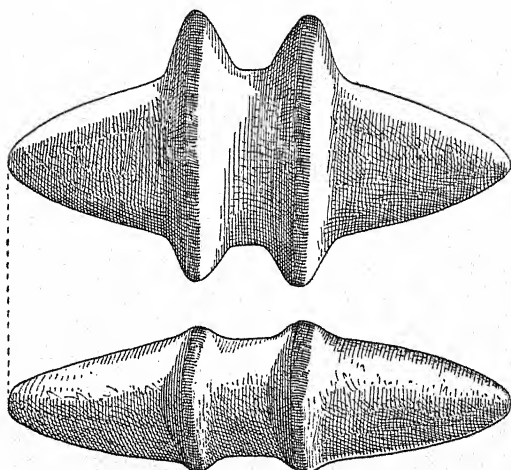
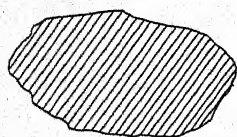
- 1010 SIDE-SCRAPER (*racloir*) of putty-coloured volcanic stone, made from a flake, with bulbar face plain, and about half the steep side trimmed. *L.* 2.5 in. Near Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1011 'POINT' of blue-grey stone, with one side-edge steeply trimmed, median ridge. *L.* 2.5 in. Tasmania.
- 1012 SQUARE END-SCRAPER (*grattoir*) of blue-grey stone, steeply flaked at end, and both sides trimmed. *L.* 1.8 in. Near Hobart, Tasmania.



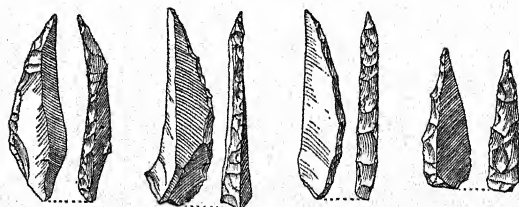
1001-3. Diminutive celts, front and side, Japan. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



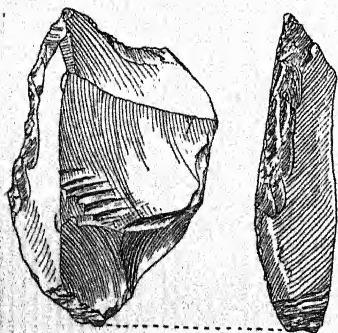
1004. Waisted implement, with section, Japan. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



1005. Hammer-head, front and side, Japan. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



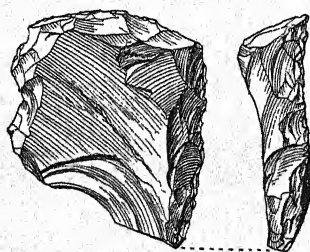
1006-9. Microliths, front and side, near Sydney. ($\frac{1}{3}$)



1010. Side-scraper, front and side, near Hobart. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



1011. 'Point', front and side, Tasmania. ($\frac{2}{3}$)



1012. End-scraper, front and side, near Hobart. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

LIST OF SITES

Sites included in the text are marked with an asterisk (*)

AFRICA

EAST AFRICA

NJARO. Obsidian scrapers and flakes 10.

*SOMALILAND 93
Hand-axes 70; cleavers 3; hammer-
stones 2; discs and cores 8; points,
scrapers, and various 266.

SOUTH AFRICA

Various flakes, &c. 604; hand-axes and
rough flakes 26.

ARCADIA, PRETORIA. Large flakes 2.

*CAPE FLATS 99
Levallois points, &c. (1 Solutré type)
27; polisher 1; core 1; frag. of
pottery 1.

*CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 97
Levallois points, &c. 8; ('Behind Table
Mountain') hand-axes 27; cleaver 1.
GRAHAMSTOWN (near). Long point 1.

*MOSSSEL BAY 97
Hand-axe 1; Levallois flakes (1 marked
'G Cave') 24.
PRETORIA. Flake 1.

WEST AFRICA

LAGOS BAY. Points 2.

ALGERIA

Small polished celts 5; flakes, &c. 29;
tanged point 1; arrow-heads: barbed
and tanged 22, barbed 3, narrow
points 6; others 2; beads of shell,
bone, and stone on string 48.

ALGERIA, SOUTH (Cartailhac). Stone
chips 6.

ALGERIAN SAHARA (Cartailhac). Leaf-
shaped impts. 2; point 1; scraper 1.

ALGERIAN CAVES. Small blades and flakes
20.

*BOU MOUNA (BEL ABBÈS) 95
Point of Solutré type 1.

FÉNINGRES. Tanged points 35; small
scrapers flakes, &c. 99; various small
flakes 109; larger quartzite points and
flakes 35; core 1; bone point 1.

*ORAN-EST 97
Flake.

ALGERIA—cont.

OUARGLA or WARGLA (OASIS). Arrow-
heads, barbed and tanged 3.

*PALIKAO 95
Ground celt 1; quartzite core 1; teeth
2; bone 1.

SAHARA (500 MILES SOUTH OF ALGIERS).
Pygmy flakes 26.

TERNIFINE. Sand-stone hand-axe 1.

EGYPT

Palc. hand-axes, cores and scrapers 1772;
large hollow-scrapers 65; palc. flakes
&c. 459; various 54; neol. hand-axes
and celts 376; blades, knives, &c.
(some serrated) 283; various 108;
Early Dynastic knives 6; Y-shaped
points 6; rippled blades 2; boomerang
1; sickles 4; side-blow scrapers 5;
slate and stone bracelets (and frags.)
6; stone plaque with hieroglyphics;
bone plaque with figures; frag. of
stone with animals in relief; arrow-
heads 16; lance-heads and points 7;
backed blades 4; core planes 3.

ABYDOS. Blades (some serrated), flakes
and scrapers 211; frag. of stone vessel 1.

ARSINOË (TEMPLE TEMENOS). Knife 1.

ASSUÂN (GRANITE QUARRIES). Flakes 3;
broken pebbles 4; frags. of pottery 11.

ASYÛT. Flakes 3; pottery frags. 2.

BALLÂS. Cores, flakes, &c. 57; rough
pieces 49.

BEER EL HOMAR (BIR EL HAIMUR). Small
blades 10.

CAIRO (bought in). Pierced pointed impt. 1.

DARAWI (25 miles east of). Hand-axe 1;
(30 miles east of) slate object 1.

DEIR EL BAHARI OR BAHRI (above). Flakes
&c. 34.

DEIR EL MEDÎNA (Terrace near) THEBES.
Flakes, desert patina 22.

DENDERAH (near). Rough scrapers and
disc 3; struck core 1.

EASTERN DESERT. Disc 1; flakes 19; hand-
axe 1; flat impts. 3.

EDFU. Worked blade 1; knife 1.

EL KAB. Hand-axes 2; core 1; small

EGYPT—*cont.*

scrapers 2; round-scrappers 4; (grave excavations) cores and rough flakes 126; slate palette (frag.) 1; slate vessel (frag.) 1.

ESNA—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axes, &c. 22.

FARSHÛT—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axe 1.

*FAYÛM

Hand-axes 4; celts 8; Early Dynastic knives 11; Y-shaped borer 1; core plane 1; microlithic flakes 26; quern and rubber 1; arrow-heads: tanged 224, leaf-shaped 78, serrated 2, barbed 47, barbed and tanged 92, various 126; leaf-shaped and triangular points, serrated tools, knives, blades, &c. 479.

FESHN or FASHN—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axes 2; core plane 1.

GEBEL ABU. Rippled blade 1.

GEBEL ABÛ FÔDA (?) (E. bank of Nile).

Core 1; rough pieces of Eocene limestone 5; rippled blade 1.

GEBELËN. Core 1; flakes 16; slate amulet 1; slate palette 1.

GEBEL ESH-SHEIKH EMBÂRAK. Flakes and Solutré type point 4.

GEBEL TUKH. Flakes 8; struck core 1; small blade 1.

GIRGEH (2 miles above)—EAST NILE. Flakes 18.

GIRGEH (opposite)—E. BANK OF NILE. Flake 1.

GÎZEH or GIZA (near PYRAMID). Flakes and cores 12.

GOURNEH or QURNA (near THEBES). Prismatic tools &c. from midden 72; flake 1; slate palette 1.

'GREAT OASIS WEST OF THEBES.' Rough tabular flake 1; knives &c. (some serrated) 90; small flakes &c. 57.

HELOUAN or HELWÂN. Microlithic cores and flakes 674; small flakes 562; flakes 5; small blades 38; blades and core 4; arrow-head 1; microlithic point 1.

HEZÂB (SW. of THEBES). Slate palette 1.

HIERACONPOLIS. Y-shaped point 1; figurine 1; stone plaque 1; (bought at) polished frag. 1; box of minute stones and flakes; (grave near) blades, rough flakes &c. (1 serrated biface) 87; (cemetery near) long blade 1; large cores

EGYPT—*cont.*

&c. 9; tanged blade 1; serrated blade 1; microliths and small flakes 86; serrated knives (and frags.) 20; arrow-heads 2.

ISAFI EL DIADA (near QURNA). Flakes, &c. 20.

ISMENT (PIT AT)—near THEBES. Small rough celts &c. 5.

KAHUN. Knife 1; flat celt ('XII Dynasty') 1; knives, blades, &c. 17; serrated and long blades 13; hand-axe 1.

KENEH or QUENA (bought in). Knives and blades 19; square-ended blades 3; triangular points 7; fine barbed and tanged arrow-heads 8; celt 1; serrated and Y-shaped points 40; various 4.

KENEH or QUENA (opposite)—LOW DESERT. Hand-axe 1; flake 1.

KENEH or QUENA—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axes 4.

KENEH or QUENA—WESTERN DESERT. Hand-axes 6.

LIBYAN DESERT. Blades and points 166; square-ended points, fabricators, &c. 35; serrated knives, points, &c. 37; leaf-shaped points 10; bifacial points, &c. 73; lance and arrow-heads 14; slate armlet 1; knives 7; Solutré type point 1; Y-shaped points 3; various 37.

LUXOR (bought in). Early Dynastic knives 2; sickles 5; long blades 7; knives and flakes 332; neol. hand-axes and small celts 237; Palc. flakes 103; lustrous flakes 307; serrated and tanged blades, points, &c. 133; lance and arrow-heads 14; hafted point 1; various 155; side-blow scrapers 7; polished celts 5; exceptionally long-tanged arrow-heads 2.

MAGHÂGHA (opp.) and ELKAB (opp.). Rough flakes 74; flakes and cores 84.

MAGHÂGHA—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axes 3.

MATANA—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axes 3.

MEIDÛM. Flake 1.

MEDÎNET (RAMESSEUM). Rough flakes 42.

NAGADA (near). Badarian hand-axes 6; small celt 1; rippled knife 1.

NAGADA—EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axe 1.

NAGH - HAMMÂDI — EASTERN DESERT. Hand-axe 1, disc 1; large flakes 2.

NEKHEN (opp. ELKAB). Microliths 5; small flakes and chips 74; small flakes and cores 160; ('bought Nekhen') small

EGYPT—*cont.*

blade 1; ('NAPHEN FORT', prob. NEKHEN). Worked and rough flakes 85.

NUBIA. Hammer-stone 1; cylindrical granite pounder 1.

SAKKARA or SAQQÂRA. Points 2.

SILSILEH or SILSILA (QUARRY). Small scraper 1; stones 3; pottery frags. 3.

THEBES. Barbed and tanged arrow-head 1; hand-axes 2; worked blade 1; pale-point 1; flakes 4; slate amulets 5; hammer-stone 1.

THEBES (ENTRANCE TO VALLEY OF TOMBS OF KINGS). Rough flakes and point from diluvial conglomerate 5.

THEBES (HIGH PLATEAU). Side-scrappers 2; tanged flake 1; various 24; flakes, &c. 410; hand-axes and cores 6; neol. flakes, &c. 21.

THEBES—WESTERN DESERT. Neol. hand-axe 1; hand-axes 5.

WÂDY AHMAR—SINAI. Side-scrappers and points 5.

WÂDY AIN or WÂDYEIN—THEBES. Hand-axes 3.

WÂDY KARAFICH—near HELOUAN. Small blades (some serrated) 16.

WÂDY MAGAREH—SINAI. Blades 10; flakes 3.

WÂDY RESHAYID—near HELOUAN. Small blades 13; (Warm Springs) small blades 18.

WÂDY ESH-SHEIKH (MINES). Large rough knives, &c. 21; hand-axes 3; scraper 1; large impts. and core planes 11.

WESTERN DESERT. Hand-axes 2; knife 1; point 1; (8 miles above Kenah) flakes, &c. 41.

ST. HELENA

Scrapers 2.

SUDAN

Core, point, and flake 3.

300 MILES SOUTH OF KHARTOUM. Microlithic core, point, and scrapers 7.

ASIA

ASIA MINOR

Unlabelled or illegible—small celts 26; polisher 1 (perhaps including some from Greece).

ALEXANDRETTA. Small celt 1.

ASIA MINOR—*cont.*

*EPHESUS 81

Small polished celts (1 pygmy) 3.

*HISSARLIK, TROAD. 82

Small polished celts 5; fragments of pottery 2 (Troy).

*MEGRI 82

Small polished celt 1.

NISSA. Small polished celts 12.

PERGAMOS. Polished celts 3.

*PHILADELPHIA 81

Small polished celts 7.

*SARDIS 81

Small polished celts 20; obsidian core 1.

*SIDON 82

Small polished celts 4.

SMYRNA. Small celts 2.

THYATYRA. Small celt 1.

TRALLES. Small celts 2.

*TROAD 82

Small polished celts 9; gouge 1; quartzite flakes 3.

INDIA

Hand-axes 71; large cores 3; cleavers 3; disc 1; hand-axe of Victoria West type 1; partly polished axes 3; ground and polished celts 28; long core 1; small cores 84; scrapers and points 35; small points and blades 86; microlithic blades and points 169; partly polished frags. 4; cores 9; point 1; blade 1; flakes 2; cupped stones 9; rough cores, flakes, &c. 785; microliths (probably Vindhya Hills) 717.

AMILA NALA. Cores 2; flakes 3; small blades, &c. on card 7.

ASHTABHUJA HILL (MIRZAPUR DIST.). Cupped stone 1.

BAGHA KOR PAHÂR. Cores 3; blades 2; rough celt 1; small flakes, blades, &c. on cards 73.

*BAGHMARA PAHÂR (REWAH) 107

Cores 3; blades 2; small blades, &c. on cards 67.

*BANDA DISTRICT 107

Core 1; small blades, &c. on cards 90.

BANDA (KAIN RIVER). Cores 4; flakes 3.

BHAGATPURA. Small flakes, blades, &c. on cards 33.

BHAR KACHA (MIRZAPUR DIST.). Cores 3; polisher 1; discs, flakes, &c. 16;

INDIA—*cont.*

- microlithic flakes 91; rough flakes 136;
digging impt. 1; polisher 1.
BHARKURA. Core 1; point 1.
BOMBAY. End-scraper 1.
BUNDELKHAND. Ground and polished celts
2; core 1.
CENTRAL INDIA. Rubber (from Carlyle) 1.
CHILÂHWA NALA (REWAH). Core 1.
CHITRAKUT (PAISANI RIVER). Flake 1.
*CUDDAPAH. 103
Hand-axes 90; cleavers 2.
DONGA PAHÂR. Flake 1.
GÂDUR HÂTA (REWAH). Cores 7; point 1;
flake 1.
GAUR RIVER (NARBADA VALLEY). Cores,
flakes, &c. 119.
HAMIRPUR, near BANDA. Cupped stone 1.
JATHI (REWAH). Cores 2.
*JEYPORE 103
Ground and polished celts 5.
JUBBULPORE. Cores 3; flakes 7; various 12.
Narbada Valley, small flakes, blades,
&c. on cards (Ryder) 98.
KABRAI (HAMIRPUR DIST.). Flake 1.
*KALINJAR (S. of) 107
Flakes 14; small blades, &c. on cards 99;
core 1.
KODAILI PAHÂR. Cores 4.
KOHISTAN. Hand-axes 2.
KOT TIRTH, CHITRAKUT. Flakes 2.
LIKNEYA PAHÂR. Cores 2; flake 1; disc 1;
small blades, &c. on cards 28.
LINGALA (CUDDAPAH DIST.). Lumps of
chalk from cromlech 3.
LURHWÂRA PAHÂR (KARWI). Disc 1;
quern 1.
MADRAS. Large flake 1; hand-axes 30 (29
marked 'W.G.S.').
MAGALDAR (MIRZAPUR DIST.). Quartzite
flakes 2; scrapers 2; point 1.
MAHARAJPUR (NÂGOD STATE). Scraper 1.
MAHRELA CHARKI. Small blades, &c. on
cards 27.
MANGÂWAN (PAISANI RIVER). Flakes 2.
MANNERU VALLEY, MADRAS PRES. Hand-
axes 7.
MANOHAR TAL. Small blades and micro-
liths on cards 40; hollow-scraper 1.
MARPHA (VINDHYA HILLS). Flakes 80;
point 1; various 5.
MIRZAPUR DISTRICT. Large flakes 2.
MORAHNA PAHÂR (VINDHYA HILLS). Cores

INDIA—*cont.*

- 19; blades and flakes 21 (3 marked
'cave'); microlith 1; discs, cores, and
flakes 20; small flakes, blades, &c. on
cards 113; small flakes (marked 'M.P.')
- 167; large flake 1; point 1.
MORETHA PAHÂR. Cores 7.
NAGRI KA PAHÂR. Core 1.
NARBADA RIVER. Cores 2; rough flakes 35.
NARO (REWAH). Cores, flakes, and blades
18; small blades (marked 'NARO HILL') 3.
PAISANI RIVER NALAS. Small blades, &c.
on card 15.
PARARI (HILLS near), PATUR KACHAR.
Core 1; flakes 2.
PARTAP GANJ (REWAH). Cores 6; flake 1.
REWAH. Cores 3.
*SAKKAR (SUKKUR) DIST. 103
Core 1.
SARSI, PATUR KACHAR. Flake 1; rough
hand-axe 1.
SHEVAROY HILLS, MADRAS PRES. Ground
and polished celts 3.
SHIKARPUR (INDUS). Long core 1.
VINDHYA HILLS. Microliths 214; cores 9.
- JAPAN*
- Small tanged knives 12; chipped celts,
&c. 10; celt of tranche type 1; tanged
objects (1 of obsidian) 7; leaf-shaped
points (1 polished) 6; long narrow
point 1; rough axes 4; polished celts
5 (1 of jadeite, pierced); small pol-
ished celts 12; pygmy celts 4; hones
2; ridged celt 1; arrow-heads: hollow-
based 11, narrow 10, barbed 48, tanged
and barbed 5, various 42; frags. of
pottery 5; bronze arrow-head.
- HINO (PROVINCE OF). Small polished celts
2.
HITACHI (PROVINCE OF). Small polished
celts 2; ground celt 1.
ISÉ (PROVINCE OF). Polished celt 1.
MINO (PROVINCE OF). Small polished celt 1.
MUSACHI (PROVINCE OF). Rough axes and
celts 5; polished celt 1; point 1.
KABUTOYAMA (MUSACHI). Rough celt 1.
NOTO (PROVINCE OF). Tanged knife 1;
crescentic object 1; tanged objects 3;
small polished celt 1.
*OMI (PROVINCE OF) 109
Polished celt 1.
SANUKI (PROVINCE OF). Obsidian knife 1.

JAPAN—*cont.*

SETTSU (PROVINCE OF). Polished celt 1; ridged celt 1.

YEZO (ISLAND OF). Obsidian knife 1; long obsidian point 1; tanged object 1; obsidian arrow-head 1.

YEZO, HAKODATÉ. Small tanged knives 9; points and knives 14; small points, &c. 6; polished celts 2; pygmy celt 1; arrow-heads: hollow-based 1; tanged 6; obsidian 2.

MALAY PENINSULA

PERAK (EAST OF). Polished celt 1.

PALESTINE

BETHSAOUR. Blades 7.

EL ARISH. Arrow-heads: hollow-based 31; barbed and tanged 21; serrated square-ended points 20; serrated sickles 10; triangular points 11; knives 10; long flakes 4.

HEBRON. Flake 1.

JERUSALEM (NORTH OF). Points and serrated knife 7.

SYRIA

Long blades and flakes 57.

ANTELIAS, GROTTÉ D'. Blades 6; core 1.

ANTIOCH. Small celt 1.

RAS BEIRÛT. Flakes 8.

AUSTRALIA

Fragments of quartzite lance-heads 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (near). Pygmy points 7.

TASMANIA

Rough flake impts. 6.

*HOBART (near). 111

Rough flake impts. 4.

EUROPE

BELGIUM

Neol. scraper 1.

MONS. Large neol. borer 1. Celt 1.

*SPIENNES. 65

Palc. ochreous flakes (marked 'Mesvinién') 2; rough celts 27; flakes 5; polished celt frag. 1; long blades 4.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY

Polished celt 1; rough flake 1

HERM

Utilized pebble 1.

JERSEY

Polished celts 2. 63

COTTE DE ST. BRELADE. Palc. flakes 6

COTTE DE ST. OÜEN. Palc. flakes 6.

GOREY (Dolmen near). Utilized pebble 1; pottery whorl 1.

GRÈVE DE LECQ. Polished celt 1.

NORMAN HILL. Muller 1.

*ROZEL. 63

Polished celts 2.

ST. AUBIN. Polished celt 1; ground celt 1.

ST. PETERS. Polished celt 1.

ST. SAVIOURS. Polished celt 1.

*TRINITY PARISH. 63

Polished jadeite celt 1; small polished celt 1.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (BOHEMIA)

PŘEDMOST. Blades 2.

SHACO (near PRAGUE). Polished celt 1.

DALMATIA

Bronze axe-hammer 1.

DENMARK

Flint knives and daggers (1 serrated) 48; celts (1 pierced) 73; chisels 7; gouges 11; battle-axes 8; axe-hammers 23; hones, balls, &c. 14; lance-heads 20; sickles 24; knives and points 38; petits tranchets 13; hollow-based arrow-heads 8; small flakes 7; pierced pendant 1. (Mostly Jensen Coll.) Kitchen-midden types: blades 170; tranchets 38; scrapers, rough celts, points, blades, &c. 113; small knives 11; bone point 1; wood points 3; antler axe-hammer 1; pottery whorl 1; boxes of shell-mound shells 2.

AALBORG, JUTLAND. Antler axe-hammer.

ASSERBÖL, RIBE AMT. Flint sickle 1; axe-hammer 1.

ANHOLT. Tranchets 2.

BIRKERÖD, (SJÆLLAND, ZEALAND). Wood point 1.

DENMARK—*cont.*

- BIRSTED MARK, AALBORG AMT. Flint dagger 1.
- BOSERUP (near ROSSKILDE). Rough flakes 3.
- *BRABRAND 67
Tranchet axe 1.
- CIMBRIA, JUTLAND. Celt 1.
- DEJNET MARK. Polished celt 1.
- FREDERIKSBORG, SJÆLLAND. Longserrated point 1.
- FYN. Large axe-hammer 1.
- GLUMSLÖF. Chisel 1.
- GRENAA, JUTLAND. Polished chisel 1.
- HAVELSE. Small flake 1.
- HIRSCHHOLM, SJÆLLAND. Serrated point 1; polished celt 1.
- JUTLAND. Flint dagger 1; antler impt. 1; sickle 1.
- KOLDING, JUTLAND. Perforated axe-hammer 1.
- KOSTER. Thick triangular point 1.
- MEILGAARD. Tranchet 1; small flake 1.
- NÆSTVED, SJÆLLAND. Small knife 1; polished gouge 1; lance-head 1.
- ODENDE. Polished celt 1.
- ODENSE, FYN. Arrow-head, hollow-based 1; sickle 1.
- RAE . . . MARK, THISTED AMT, JUTLAND. Large perforated axe-hammer 1.
- RESTRUP, SÖNDERHOLMSOGN, AALBORG AMT. Celt 1.
- ROSKILDE, SJÆLLAND. Antler pick 1; large celt 1; perforated round stone 1.
- SALLING, JUTLAND. Triangular point 1.
- SJOLLAND (SJÖLUND?). Large celt 1.
- SKIVE, JUTLAND. Celt-like impt. 1; antler pick; polished celt 1; perforated battle-axe 1; perforated stone 1.
- SKIVE, TASTUMSÖ, JUTLAND. Antler axe-hammer 1; wooden points 3.
- SORÖ. Large celt 1.
- STAGELSE, JUTLAND. Hone (?) 1.
- *STEVENS, SEELAND 65
Large blade 1.
- STRÖBY, near KÖGE, SJÆLLAND. Celt-like impt. 1.
- SVENBORG, FYN. Perforated battle-axe 1.
- SYLLAND. Flint dagger 1.
- TOSTRUP. Flint dagger 1.
- VAALE (FALSTER I). Cores 2; tranchets 3; large blades 2; small blades 3; points 5; various 5.

DENMARK—*cont.*

- VARPELEV, KÖGE, SJÆLLAND. Celt-like impt. 1.
- VIBORG, JUTLAND. Flint daggers 3; antler axe-hammer 1; polished gouge 1; large celt 1; large perforated axe-hammer 1.
- VISBY. Large tanged impts. 5; scraper 1; knife 1.

FRANCE

WITHOUT LOCALITIES

- Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 1; long narrow 1; hand-axes 13; celts various 35; 'poignards' 3; hammer-stones 7; various impts. 225; antler impts. 2; bone impts. and frags. 8; bones and teeth 9; cast of hand-axe pierced in Neolithic times 1; other casts 2; pottery loom-weights 2; beads 13.
- French Caves.* Bone needles 4; pieces of crystal 13; bones 13; bone impts. and frags. 59; harpoons 2; casts of engraved bones and bâtons-de-commandement 46.
- S. France.* Arrow-heads, long narrow 4.
- AIN (Dépt.)
- CABATANE (GROTTE DE LA), near TREFFORT. Neol. blades 36; frags. of polished celts 5; stone bead 1; large bone beads 2; pottery frags. 6.
- AISNE (Dépt.)
- HARGICOURT. Levallois flakes 4.
- VENDEUIL. Rough celt 1.
- ALLIER (Dépt.)
- Arrow-heads: barbed and tanged 1, leaf-shaped 2; blades and flakes 7.
- ÉTANG BOVANNÉ, SALIGNY. Blade of Pressigny flint hollowed at both ends 1.
- ?GENNETINES. Arrow-head, leaf-shaped 1.
- GROTTE-DES-FÉES, CHÂTELPERRON. Blades and flakes 7; bone 'whistle' 1; gnawed bones 2.
- *MOULINS 11
'Poignards' 2; hand-axe 1.
- *ST. ENNEMOND 61
- SALIGNY. Hand-axe 1.
- ALPES-MARITIMES (Dépt.)
- Polished black oval stone 1.
- *MENTON CAVES 57
Hollow-scrappers 22; side-scrappers 16; notched flakes 20; gravers and com-

FRANCE—*cont.*

bined tools 10; end-scrapers 68; round and square scrapers 92; cores 20; points 85; microliths 457; various 62; microliths (marked 'Barma Grande') 245; in box marked '4th Grotte', rough pieces 50; pieces of burnt bone 3; marked 'B. R.' (Baoussi Russi?) flakes 11; rough unlabelled 284. Box of scraps and chips.

ARDÈCHE (Dépt.)

NEROLS. Rough point and flake 2.

ARIÈGE (Dépt.)

Bears' teeth 4; bone points 2.

*MAS D'AZIL 59
Painted pebbles 3.

AUBE (Dépt.)

FORÊT D'OTHE. Rough celt 1; hand-axes 9.
RIGNY-LE-FERRON. Hand-axe 1.

AUDE (Dépt.)

BIZE. Small blades, &c. 10.
CARCASSONNE. Small polished celt 1.
CORBIÈRES. Polished celt 1.

AUVERGNE

Small polished celts 10.

BASSES-ALPES (Dépt.)

Small polished celts 5.
ALLONS. Small polished celt 1.
ANGLES. Small polished celts 2.
BARRÈME. Small polished celts 2.
EOULX. Small polished celt 1.
GÉVAUDAN. Small polished celts 3.
MORIEZ, COL DE. Small polished celt 1.
PEYRESQ. Small polished celt 1.
PEYROULES. Small polished celts 2.
ST. ANDRÉ. Small polished celts 2.
ST. LIONS. Small polished celt.

BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE (Dépt.)

AIX-EN-PROVENCE. Small polished celts 3.

BRITTANY

Rough celts 2; polished celts 3.

CANTAL (Dépt.)

PUY COURNY, AURILLAC. Impts. labelled 'Tertiaire' 2.

FRANCE—*cont.*

CHARENTE (Dépt.)

Arrow-head, tanged 1; neol. scrapers 5.
BELLIAUT, GRAVIERS DE, ST. SERET. Hand-axe 1.
CHEZ NADAUD, VILHONNEUR. Scrapers and flakes 21; graver 1.
COMBE, LA, VILHONNEUR. Points, flakes, &c. 9.

*LOUZAC 15
Points 2; serrated blade 1.

MOUTHIERS, CAVERNE DE, BLANZAC. Blade 1.

PLACARD, VILHONNEUR. Long blades and scrapers 8; bone impts. (2 engraved) 4.

*QUINA, LA 13
Side-scraper 1.

ROCHEBERTIER, VILHONNEUR. Frags. of bone impts. 65; gravers 14; scrapers, points, &c. 44.

VILHONNEUR. Flakes 19.

CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE (Dépt.)

Neol. scrapers 2.

BOISBENEAU, THÉNAC. Neol. hand-axe 1; scrapers 6; flakes 5.

COLOMBIER. Hand-axes 2; point 1.

CORMIER, LE, THÉNAC. Neol. scrapers 36; polished celt 1; point (broken) 1.

CRAVANS. Round-scrapers 6.

FONTLAREAU, COLOMBIER. Small rough celt 1; scraper 1.

FREDIÈRE, LA, ST. JEAN D'ANGÉLY. Arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1.

*GONDS, LES 15
End-scrapers and flakes 8.

GRANGE, LA. Scrapers 2.

GRAVES, LES, THÉNAC. Hand-axe and flake 2; frags. of polished celts 8; scrapers, &c. 52.

JUICQ, ST. JEAN D'ANGÉLY. Arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1.

PAQUELLERIE, LA, PRÉGUILLAC. Hand-axe 1; scraper 1.

*PEU-RICHARD (CAMP DE), THÉNAC . . . 13
Neol. scrapers 24; side-scrapers 18; points, &c. 26; borers 4; cores 8; hammer-stones 5; polished celt frag. 1; various 6; bone impt. 1.

RÉTAUD, TESSON. Scrapers and flake 4.

*ST. SEVER 3
Flake impt. 1.

FRANCE—*cont.*

ST. SIMON DE PELLOUAÏLE. Flakes 3.
TESSON. Small celts (1 partly polished) 3;
scrapers 3.

CORRÈZE (Dépt.)

CHAMP, BRIVE. End-scrappers 3.
CHEZ POURRET, BRIVE. Points and scrapers 27.
PUY-DE-LACAM, (LACAN) BRIVE. End-scraper 1.
PEYRELEVADE. Hand-axe 1.

CÔTES DU NORD (Dépt.)

Polished celt 1; hand-axe 1.
*BOIS DU ROCHER, PLEUDIHEN 7
Hand-axes 91; flake impts. 35.
BOURG-LE-HILLION, ST. BRIEUX (ST. BRIEUC?). Polished celt 1.
CORCEULLE. Polished celts 2.
DINAN. Hand-axe 1.
GANTERIE, LA, ST. BRIEUX (ST. BRIEUC?).
Polished celt 1; hand-axe 1.
JUGON. Polished celt, broken 1.
LANRELAS. Polished celts 2.
MERDRIGNAC. Polished celt 1.
MÉRIAC. Small polished celt 1.
MESLIN. Polished celt 1.
MONCONTOUR. Large polished celt (broken) 1; polished celt 1.
PLANCOUETTE. Polished celt 1.
PLÉLAN (-LE-PETIT). Polished celt 1.
PLÉRAN (PLÉRIN), ST. BRIEUC. Small hand-axes 3.
PORTRIEU, LE (PORTRIEUX?). Polished celts 8.
ST. BRIEUX (ST. BRIEUC?). Polished celts 3; hand-axes 2.
TRÉLIBAN (should be TRÉLIVAN). Polished celt 1.

DORDOGNE

Hand-axes 15; polished celt, broken 1;
polished celts 2; end-scrappers 2; long blades and flakes 9; thick flake 1.
Caves: gravers 9; blades and scrapers 39; harpoons 4; bone point 1.
*ABRI-SOUS-ROCHE, EYMET 28
Quartz scrapers 3.
AUBAS. Solutré blade 1; scrapers and core 9.
AUBEROCHÉ, LE CHANGE. Small blades 14.
BADEGOULE, BEAUREGARD. Solutré blades 57; shouldered points 3; small blades,

FRANCE—*cont.*

&c. 25; battered backs 4; scrapers 4;
graver 1; cores 9; blades, end-scrappers, &c. 445; piece of breccia 1.
*BALINIE, LA, SERGEAC 17
Hand-axe 1; hammer-stones 2; cores 7;
gravers 6; end-scrappers 27; round-scrappers 14; tarauds 2; various 36;
polished celt 1.
*BALUTIE, LA, MONTIGNAC 17
Hand-axes 3; hammer-stones 18; borers 3; planes 17; cores 5; points 58; round and square scrapers 17; end-scrappers 29; Levallois flakes 2; large flakes 13; Solutré blades 4; shouldered points 2; combined tools 11; gravers 29; double end-scrappers 18; end-scrappers 56; nosed scrapers 48; microliths 314; rock crystal flakes 9; small round pebbles 2; various 409; pierced teeth 8; shells 15; bone impts. 61; polished celt 1; teeth 2; pieces of breccia 2; bones 3.
BAS FELEIX, MONTIGNAC. Polished celt, broken 1.
BEAUMONT-DU-PÉRIGORD. Ground celt 1; point 1.
*BELCAIRE BAS, ST. LÉON-SUR-VÈZÈRE 21
Hand-axes 6; Solutré types 27; gravers 71; end-scrappers 48; points 12; small points and blades 12; side-scrappers 14; notched flakes 23; various scrapers 31; cores 21; combined tools 39; hammer-stones 4; discs 15; various 104.
*BELCAIRE HAUT, THONAC 21
Cores 4; gravers 42; end-scrappers 41; round-scrappers 8; combined scraper-gravers 13; tarauds 2; carinated planes 2; side-scrappers 2; borers 8; points, &c. 9; various 37; polished celt 1.
BERGERAC. Hand-axes 2; polished celt 1.
BERTRANOUX, CREYSSE. Hand-axes 4.
BESSADE, LA, MONTIGNAC. Polished celt, broken 1.
BEUNE, HAUTE, LA, LACHAPELLE-AUB.
Celt 1.
BIRON, CHÂTEAU DE. Biconical cupped stone 1.
*BRANDE, LA, ROUQUETTE 51
Hand-axes 3; Solutré blade 1; cores 4; scrapers and blades 86; gravers 6; hammer-stone 1.

FRANCE—*cont.*

- BRÉGERL, CARRIÈRE DE, THIVIERS. Frag. of perforated axe-hammer 1.
- BRENAC, MONTIGNAC-SUR-VÈZÈRE. Polished celt, broken 1; hammer-stone 1.
- CADOUIN. Hand-axes 2; point 1; scraper 1; long blade 1.
- CAMPAGNE, SARLAT. Polished celt 1; core and scraper 2.
- CAMPNIAC, PÉRIGUEUX. Arrow-heads, tran-
chet 3.
- CANTELOUPE, ST. VINCENT-LE-PALUEL. Gravers 4; backed blades 2; tanged point 1; scrapers, &c. 34.
- CASTEL MERLE, SERGEAC. Solutré blades 2; gravers 3; blades, scrapers, &c. 120; hand-axes 12; flake impts. 31; hammer-stones 4; bone 1.
- CHABANNAS, TRÉLISSAC. Hand-axe 1; flake 1.
- CHEZ PIGEASSOU, CHANCELADE. Points 3; microliths 12; gravers 6; scrapers and blades 27.
- CODERFERIE, MILHAC DE NONTRON. Cores 2; scraper 1; broad flake 1.
- COGULOT, BERGERAC. Polished celts 3; frag. of perforated axe-hammer 1; broad flake 1; hand-axe 1.
- COMARGUE, TURSAC. Hand-axe 1.
- *COMBE CAPELLE, ST. AVIT-SÉNIEUR . . . 25
Hand-axes 15; flake impts. 3.
- COMBE GUILLIÈRE, SERGEAC. Scraper and flakes 3.
- CORGNAC, PÉRIGUEUX. Arrow-heads, tran-
chet 5; triangular 1; tanged point 1; microlith 1; bone 1; teeth (3 pierced) 4; pieces of breccia 2; pieces of jaw 2; bone impts. 6.
- *COSTE-PERRIER, VALOJOUX . . . 25
Hand-axe 1; scrapers 4; long blades 8; broad flakes, &c. 9; point 1; core-scraper 1.
- COSTETTE, LA, SERGEAC. Hand-axes 5; celts 3; scrapers and long core 16.
- COUTELIES, LES, ST. LÉON-SUR-VÈZÈRE. Long point 1.
- CROIX DE LAUCHIE, ST. AMAND-DE-COLY. Flakes 4.
- *CRO-MAGNON, LES EYZIES-DE-TAYAC . . . 27
End-scrappers 10; gravers 5; blades and points 6.
- DOLMEN DE BLANC. Neol. point 1.
- *ÉCORNEBEUF, PÉRIGUEUX . . . 15

FRANCE—*cont.*

- Scrapers 16; pottery spindle-whorl 1.
- ÉGLISE, GROTTE DE L', EXCIDEUIL. Disc 1; end-scrappers 3; core 1; battered back 1; various 6; bone impts. 3; Solutré blades 4; shouldered points 4; blades and scrapers 26; bones 6.
- EYLIAC. Scraper 1.
- *EYMET . . . 27
EYZIES-DE-TAYAC, LES. Cores 6; large graver 1; scrapers 5; frags. of bone impts. 11; gravers 16; blades, &c. 60; pieces of breccia 6.
- FAROUCHE, LA, SERGEAC. Polished celt 1.
- FAYOLE, EYMET. Small three-pointed impt. 1.
- FRASSES, LES, VALOJOUX. Point 1.
- FROMAGIE, LA, MONTIGNAC. Polished celt 1.
- GORGE D'ENFER. LES EYZIES-DE-TAYAC. Core 1; end-scrappers 6; gravers 4; points &c. 9; shouldered point 1; scrapers and blades 29.
- *GOUDAUD, BASSILLAC . . . 63
Arrow-heads: barbed and tanged 11, tran-
chet 29, others 7; polished celts, broken 7; flake of polished celt 1; hammer-stone 1; tanged knife 1; scrapers, &c. 66; various 165.
- *GOUR DE L'ARCHE, PÉRIGUEUX . . . 15
Gravers 12; points 20; scrapers, various 29; hammer-stone 1; cores 2; various 21; Solutré blades 3.
- GRANGER, LA, LACHAPELLE-AUB. Hand-axe 1.
- *JEAN-BLANC, LES, BOURNIQUEL . . . 51
Solutré blades 13; gravers 4; scrapers and blades 94.
- LACHAPELLE-AUB. Scrapers, &c. 3.
- LACOSTE, MONTIGNAC. Long blade 1.
- LAUGERIE BASSE, TAYAC. Battered backs, &c. 29; combined tools 25; round and other scrapers 5; end-scrappers 40; gravers 66; points, &c. 23; cores 4; hammer-stone 1; various 116; rock-crystal flakes 5; microliths 47; bone impts. and frags. 79; bones 3; pieces of breccia 2; teeth and frags. of jaws on card 46; box of broken bones; worked bone 1.
- *LAUGERIE HAUTE, LES EYZIES-DE-TAYAC . 12, 28
Solutré blades 32; tarauds 2; end-scrappers 5; points 5; various 16; shouldered point 1; bone impt. 1.

FRANCE—*cont.*

- LAUMÈDE, DOLMEN DE. Ground celt, broken 1.
- *LAUSSEL, GROTTÉ DE, MARQUAY . . . 29
End-scrappers 2; points 2; bec de perroquet 1; graver 1; engraved stone 1; (probably Laussel) gravers 6; scrapers, &c. 30; human jaw (part of).
LESPINASSE, TURSAC. Broad blade 1.
- *MADELEINE, LA, TURSAC . . . 29
Gravers 25; end-scrappers 21; points and blades 32; round-scrappers 3; core 1; microliths 28; various 56; harpoon 1; bone impts. 7.
- MAILHOL, LE, THONAC. Hand-axes 2; graver 1.
- MAILLOLS, LES, MONTIGNAC-SUR-VÈZÈRE.
Levallois flake 1.
- MARCELLAC, ST. QUENTIN. Hand-axe 1.
- *MASSONNIE, LA, CONDAT-SUR-VÈZÈRE . . . 33
Cores 4; microliths (5 à dos abattu) 17; gravers 18; scrapers and blades 51.
- *MÉRIGAUDE, VERDON . . . 51
Hand-axes 3.
- MIALLET. Polished celt, broken 1.
- *MICOQUE, LA, LES EYZIES-DE-TAYAC . . . 35
Cores and small hand-axes 25; flake impts. 31; teeth and bones 5.
- MILHAC-DE-NONTRON. Small polished celt 1.
- MOLLIÈRES, LES, LA CHAPELLE-AUB. Point 1.
- *MONGYARD (MONGUYARD), EYMET . . . 28
Hand-axes 2; quartz scraper 1.
- MONSAC. Round-scraper 1.
- MONTIGNAC. Celt 1; neol. scraper 1; hammer-stones 3.
- MONZIE. Hand-axe 1.
- *MOUSTIER, LE, PEYZAC . . . 35
Points 138; hand-axes 25; scrapers, various 146; blades and flakes 21; microlith 1; quartzite hammer-stones 6; polished celt, broken 1; end-scrappers 38; round-scrappers 4; cores 2; Aurignac types 2; Solutré type 1; fabricator 1; tooth 1; bones 8.
- NAUSSANE (NAUSSANNES), BERGERAC.
Hand-axes 8.
- *NAUVE, LA, CREYSSE . . . 51
Hand-axe 1.
- *NOJALS (or NOJALS-ET-CLOTTES), BERGERAC . . . 51
Hand-axes 3.

FRANCE—*cont.*

- PECH DE L'AZE, LACANÉDA. Scrapers and flakes 27.
- PENOTERIE, LA, MONTIGNAC. Neol. scrapers 2.
- *PÉRIGUEUX . . . 61
Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 2; tranchet 1; others 1; celt 1; pygmy celt 1; hand-axe 1.
- *PETIT PUYROUSSEAU, PÉRIGUEUX . . . 17
Gravers 2; end-scraper 1; graver 1; long blades, &c. 18.
- PEY DE LA ROQUE, EYMET. Quartz impt. with three points 1.
- PEYCHARMANT, BERGERAC. Hand-axes 10.
- *PLAINE DE LOSSE, THONAC . . . 51
Blade 1; polished celt, broken 1; frag. of perforated axe-hammer 1; large gravers 2; large blades, &c. 15; core 1; large flakes 18.
- PLATEAU DE CHANTELOUBE, ST. AMAND-DE-COLY. Large scraper 1.
- PLATEAU DE LINARD, LACHAPPELLE-AUB.
Polished celt 1.
- PLATEAU DES GLACES, AUBAS. Hand-axe 1.
- *PLATEAUX DU MAILHOL, THONAC . . . 33
Hand-axes 13; side-scrappers 6; graver 1; point 1.
- PLAZAC. Polished celt, broken 1; blades 9.
- POUZET, LE, TERRASSON. Graver 1; points and scrapers 12.
- POUZOL, LE, SERGEAC. Hand-axe 1; scrapers, blades, &c. 9.
- PUY ROBERT, MONTIGNAC. Neol. scraper 1.
- RAYMONDEN, GROTTÉ DE, CHANCELADE.
Gravers 4; end-scraper 1; microliths 10; blades and scrapers 31.
- *REUFFIGÉAC. Hand-axe 1.
- RIBERIE . . . 51
Hand-axe 1.
- RIVIÈRE, LA, SERGEAC. Polished celts 3; scrapers 42; hammer-stones 4; pottery loom-weight 1.
- ROCHEMAYÈRE, MONTIGNAC. Scrapers 2.
- *ROCHES, LES, SERGEAC . . . 41
Hand-axes 3; cores 13; hammer-stone 1; scraper-gravers 34; side-scrappers 14; gravers 111; points 50; curved points 18; battered backs 55; tanged 5; borers 2; end-scrappers 145; end-scrappers and points 5; blades 7; various 493; microliths 179; bone

FRANCE—cont.

- impts. and frags. 116; shells, &c. 7;
piece of breccia 1; bones 4; frag. of
skull 1.
- *ROCHETTE, LA, ST. LÉON-SUR-VÈZÈRE . . . 43
Hand-axes 7; cores 5; Tarté planes 7;
discs 3; side-scrappers 5; end-scrappers
30; graters 73; graver-scrappers 44;
round and other scrapers 20; Solutré
types 18; double end-scrappers 7;
blades and flakes 19; planes 2; points
14; battered backs 6; hammer-stones
7; borers 3; various 31; microliths
66; celt 1.
- RODAS, TRÉLISSAC. Blades 6.
- ROUCAL, LA. Point 1, celt 1.
- ROUFFIGNAC. Flake 1.
- ROQUEPINE, STE RADEGONDE. Hand-axe 1.
- ROUQUETTE. Flake impt. 1.
- RUELLE. Hand-axe 1.
- RUTH, LE, PEYZAC. Solutré blade 1.
- ST. AGNE (ST. AIGNE, LALINDE). Hand-
axes 2; thick flake 1.
- ST. AMAND-DE-COLY. Hand-axe 1; ham-
mer-stone 1.
- *ST. AUBIN 51
Hand-axes 2 (one on large flake).
- ST. AVIT SÉNIEUR. Large flake 1.
- *ST. CYPRIEN, SARLAT 27
Sub-pentagonal point with polished
edges 1.
- *STE. EULALIE, EYMET 28
Quartz scraper 1; hand-axe 1.
- ST. FRONT, GROTTÉ DE, CORGNAC. Shells
7; bone impts. 3; graters 7; cores 5;
microliths 9; blades and scrapers 32;
part of skull 1.
- ST. GIRAUD DE CARPE (ST. GÉRAUD-DE-
CORPS). Rough celt 1.
- ST. LÉON-SUR-VÈZÈRE. Polished celt, bro-
ken 1; flake of polished celt 1; blade 1.
- ST. MICHEL DE DOUBLE. Polished celt,
broken 1.
- SORBIER, MONTIGNAC. Scraper 1.
- SOUCIS, LES (or LE SOUCI), LALINDE.
Graters 24; backed blade 1; scrapers
and blades 36. (SOUCY) end-scraper on
blade 1.
- SOUS-LE-ROC, ST. LÉON-SUR-VÈZÈRE.
Graters 6; long blades, &c. 20; bone
impts. 2.
- TABOURY, STE. MARIE-DE-CHIGNAC.
Arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1;

FRANCE—cont.

- scrapers and flakes 41; rough scraper
1.
- TAY, LE, LANQUAIS. Hand-axe 1.
- TERRASSON. Backed blade 1.
- THONAC. Polished celt, broken 1.
- TITELLE, EYMET. Levallois point 1; small
cordate hand-axe 1; hand-axe 1; point
1.
- *TROCHE 51
Hand-axe 1.
- *TUILIÈRE, LA, ST. LÉON-SUR-VÈZÈRE . . . 43
Arrow-heads, tanged 2; tranchet 3; leaf-
shaped 2; engraved bone 1; harpoons
2; bone needles 27; bone frag. 1;
microliths 137; small polished celts
3; cores 8; graters 26; bone impts.
(1 engraved) 10; scrapers, blades,
&c. 41.
- VALOJOUX. Small rough celt 1.
- VEYRINES-SUR-FLORENTIN. Wrist-guard 1.
- VIALARD, ST. AMAND-DE-COLY. Rough
scraper 1.
- *VIGNOLLE, LA, ST. AMAND-DE-COLY . . . 49
Hand-axes 8; Levallois point 1; large
graver 1; large scrapers 11.
- EURE-ET-LOIR (Dépt.)
- Celts 3.
- CHARRAY. Polished celt 1.
- *CHÂTEAUDUN 3
Chipped celt 1; polished and partly
polished celts 22; blades 3.
- CLOYES. Palc. flake 1.
- DOUY. Hand-axes 2; ground celt 1.
- LANGEY. Polished celts 4; points (1 Leval-
lois type) 2; hammer-stone 1; hand-
axes 3.
- MONTIGNY. Celt 1; hand-axe 1.
- ROMILLY-SUR-AIGRE. Hand-axe 1.
- ST. HILAIRE-SUR-YERRE. Fabricator 1;
hand-axes 2.
- THIVILLE. Polished celt 1.
- VILLIERS-ST. OUEN, CHÂTEAUDUN. Pol-
ished celt 1.
- GARD (Dépt.)
- PONT DU GARD, VERS. Graver 1; core 1;
small flakes 9.
- ST. JEAN D'ALCAS (CAVE), AVEYRON. Cast
of polished tanged knife.

FRANCE—cont.

GIRONDE (Dépt.)

BLAYE. Polished celt 1.

BORDEAUX. Celt 1.

HAUTE-GARONNE (Dépt.)

Notched pebble 1; quartzite and flint flakes 7; frag. of pottery 1.

*BALMA 55

Quartzite hand-axes 44; hammer-stones 8; celts 8; flakes 10; utilized pebbles 3.

BEAUPUY. Quartzite hand-axes 5; notched flake 1; flint hand-axe 1.

BÉLISAIRE, BLAGNAC. Notched pebble 1.

CEILLONNE, VALLÉE DE LA BALMA. Quartzite hand-axes 27; cleavers 3; flakes 4; notched pebble 1; flint Le Moustier point 1.

GÉMIL. Quartzite hand-axes 11; hammer-stones 4; celts 2; flakes 5.

HISE, VALLÉE DE LA, ISSUS. Quartzite hand-axes 22; hammer-stone 1; notched pebble 1; flakes 4.

*ISSUS 55

Quartzite hand-axes 14; flakes 7.

LAVALETTE. Celt 1.

MIEY, LE, CORROUSAC. Small polished celt 1; rough side-scraper 1.

MONTASTRUC. Hand-axe 1.

*MONTAUDRAN 55

Quartzite hand-axes 1.

*MONTRABÉ 55

Quartzite hand-axes 57; cleaver 1; celts 6; notched quartzite flakes 5; flakes 12; hammer-stones 3.

MURET. Notched pebbles 2.

PECH-DAVID, TOULOUSE. Quartzite hand-axes 11; small celt 1; hammer-stones 2; flakes 5; disc 1.

POMPERTUZAT. Quartzite hand-axe 1.

*RAVY, LAVALETTE 55

Quartzite hand-axes 4; hammer-stone 1; flakes 2; notched pebble 1.

*ROQUEVILLE, ISSUS 55

Quartzite hand-axes 11; celt 1; hammer-stones 4; point 1.

ST. GAUDENS. Pierced flat pebble 1.

ST. ORENS. Quartzite hand-axe 1.

SAUSSE, VALLÉE DE LA, BEAUPUY. Quartzite hand-axes 7; notched flake 1.

SAUSSE, VALLÉE DE LA, MONTRABÉ. Quartzite hand-axes 18; flakes 5.

TOULOUSE. Polished celt 1.

FRANCE—cont.

TUILIÈRE, LA, BALMA. Quartzite hand-axe 1.

VENERQUE. Polished celts 2.

HAUTE-MARNE (Dépt.)

LANGRES. Polished celt 1.

HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES (Dépt.)

LOURDES. Flakes and blades 8; bone impts. 9.

HÉRAULT (Dépt.)

Cast of celt 1.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE (Dépt.)

ST. MALO. Polished celts 2.

INDRE (Dépt.)

ARGENTON. Black impt. 1; points and scrapers 5.

CHÂTILLON. Broad scraper 1.

MERLE BLANC (LE), ARGENTON. Rough pick 1.

PALIS, SABLIERE DU. Rough celt 1.

ROCHERS DES CLOUS, ABRI DES, ARGENTON. Palc. point 1.

ST. GAULTIER. Hand-axe 1.

VATAN. Polished celt 1.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE (Dépt.)

LOCHES. Polished celt 1.

PAULMY, LE GRAND PRESSIGNY. Hand-axe 1.

*PRESSIGNY-LE-GRAND 10

Large cores 6; flakes 20; rough celt 1; large flat impt. 1.

PREUILLY. Hand-axes 9; large core 1; flakes 3.

JURA (Dépt.)

CHALIN (LAKE), MARIGNY. Bone haft 1; antler axe-hammers 4; antler pick 1.

LOIR-ET-CHER (Dépt.)

CHAPELLE VICOMTESSE. Polished celt 1.

COUR CHEVERNY. Small polished celt 1.

PONTLEVOY. Scraper 1; core 1.

LOIRET (Dépt.)

Polished celt 1.

MONTEREAU. Small polished celt 1.

FRANCE—cont.

LOT (Dépt.)

ST. MARTIN-LE-REDON. Hand-axes 2.

LOT-ET-GARONNE (Dépt.)

Polished celt 1.

MAS D'AGENAIS. Pottery loom-weights 4.

MONBAHUS. Hand-axes 3; palc. flake 1;
worked polished frag. 1.

MONSEMPRON. Small flake 1.

PETIT PARC. Small hand-axes 4.

RUELLE. Hand-axes 3.

SERRAS. Hand-axes 2.

SOUSENSAC. Worked frags. of polished
celts 2.

LYONNAIS

Hand-axe 1; celts 3.

MARNE (Dépt.)

REIMS. Small polished celt.

SOMPUIS, près VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS. Nar-
row chipped celt 1; small polished celts
3; scrapers 3.

MAYENNE (Dépt.)

Small polished celt 1.

*CAVE-À-MARGOT, THORIGNÉ-EN-CHARNIE. 7
Scrapers and flakes 6; bone 1.

CHELLÉ, ÉVRON. Hand-axe 1.

MASSON. Neol. scraper 1.

ROCHEFORT, GROTTE DE, THORIGNÉ-EN-
CHARNIE. Flake 1.

STE. SUZANNE. Cores and scrapers 18.

MORBIHAN (Dépt.)

CARNAC. Ground and polished celts 9 (5
small).

COURCONNO. Polished celt 1.

CRACH. Small polished celts 3.

DOLMEN AUX MARCHANDS. Hammer-stone
1.

ERDEVEN, CARNAC. Polished celts 4 (1
pygmy).

GOALONNEC, QUIBERON. Neol. scraper 1.

ISLE-DES-TISSERANDS. Point 1; utilized
pebble 1.

KERCORAS, CARNAC. Polished celt 1.

KERGRIM, CARNAC. Small polished celt 1.

KERGUME. Small polished celts 4.

KERLAGAT, CARNAC. Callais (?) beads from
Dolmen 2.

KERMAQUER, CRACH. Small polished celt 1.

FRANCE—cont.

PLÉMEL. Polished celts 3.

PLOËRMEL. Small polished twisted celt 1.

PLOUMARNEL, CARNAC. Small polished
celt 1.

NORMANDY

Boar's tusk 1.

OISE (Dépt.)

Arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1;
celt 1; surface finds from Beauvais,
Breteuil, &c. (not marked) 200;
scrapers, &c. 17.

BABCEUF. Celt 1.

BEAUVAIS. Celt 1; neol. scraper 1.

BLANVIN. Neol. scraper 1.

BRETEUIL. Partly polished celt 1.

CAMP BARBET, JANVILLE. Neol. round-
scrapers 2.

CAMP DE CATENOY. Core and scrapers 10.

CAPLEY près BRETENS. Celt 1; rough celts
2; scrapers, &c. 11.

CLERMONT. Small celts 8 (2 twisted and
1 pygmy).

FOULANGUES. Hammer-stone 1.

GOINCOURT. Polished celt 1.

LALANDE-EN-SON. Small rough celt 1.

MAISONCELLE-TUILERIE. Small celts 3.

*MÉRU

Small chipped celt 1; partly polished
celt 1.

MONTCÉSAR, CLERMONT. Neol. scraper 1.

ST. JEAN À BEAUVAIS. Neol. scraper 1.

ST. JUST-DES-MARAIS. Celt 1; scrapers,
fabricators, &c. 27.

ST. MARTIN-AUX-BOIS. Polished celt 1.

ST. OUEN. Celt 1.

SEMPIGNY. Small celt 1.

THERDONNE. Small chipped celt 1.

TROUSSENCOURT. Rough celts 6 (1 partly
polished); scrapers 6.

VERBERIE. Polished celt 1.

PARIS (and near)

Hand-axe 1; hand-axe (neol.?) 1; large
black perforated double adze 1;
flakes 2.

PAS-DE-CALAIS (Dépt.)

VAUDRICOURT, BÉTHUNE. Hand-axes 4.

PICARDY

Celt 1.

FRANCE—cont.

POITOU

Rough celts 2; hand-axes 6; flake impts.
5.

PUY-DE-DÔME (Dépt.)

CLERMONT-FERRAND. Polished celt 1.

GERGOVIA. Polished celt 1.

ST. FRONT-LARIV, LA RENAUDIE. Frags.
of pottery with impressed patterns 3.

SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE (Dépt.)

Blade of Pressigny flint hollowed at both
ends 1.

AUTUN. Neol. scrapers and blades 28.

*CHAROLLAIS

Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 3;
leaf-shaped 3.

*CROS (CLOS)-DU-CHARNIER, SOLUTRÉ.
Solutré blade 1.

*GAVARDIN, près RIGNY-SUR-ARROUX .
'Poignard' 1.

GOULAINES, LES, près MÂCON. Hand-axe 1.

MÂCON (PLATEAU). Scrapers and flakes 12.

LOUDRY, près PALINGES. Hand-axe 1.

ST. SORLIN. Blades 2.

*SOLUTRÉ

Solutré blades 5; scrapers 4; blades, &c.
5; marked 'Colln. Perry' 2.

VOLGU, DIGOIN .

Hand-axe 1; large Solutré blade 1.

VITRY-LES-PARAY (prob.). Arrow-heads,
barbed and tanged 21; leaf-shaped 1.

SARTHE (Dépt.)

BRÛLON. Polished celt 1.

SAVOIE (Dépt.)

BOURGET, LAC DE. Utilized pebble 1; pot-
tery whorls 5.

(River) SEINE—PARIS

Arrow-heads, leaf-shaped 1, kite-shaped
1; polished celt 1; antler impt. 1; pol-
ished and partly polished celts 15;
pierced pendant 1; round-scraper 1;
flake 1.

PONT DE BILLANCOURT. Celt 1.

PONT NEUF, PARIS. Polished celt 1.

PONT NOTRE-DAME. Pierced ball 1.

SEINE (Dépt.)

*CHARENTON (BED OF SEINE)

FRANCE—cont.

'Poignard' 1; polished celt 1.

PLATEAU DES HAUTES BRUYÈRES, VILLE-
JUIF. Hammer-stones 2; borers 2;
smoothing stones 2; frags. of pottery
3; tranchets 11 (1 partly polished);
fabricator 1 (partly polished); scrapers,
&c. 28; arrow-heads, tranchet type 3;
others 3.

*VILLEJUIF 3
Levallois point 1.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE (Dépt.)

BERNOUVILLE, HAUTOT-SUR-MER. Scra-
pers and flakes 19.

CHAMPIGNY, LE (or CAMPIGNY), BLANGY-
SUR-BRESLE. Neol. points, scrapers, &c.
40.

*LAMMERVILLE 3
Neol. scrapers and flakes 49; hammer-
stone 1.

MARETTES, LES, LONDINIÈRES. Small rough
celts made from polished celts 2; tran-
chet types 2; scrapers, &c. 20.

*MESNIÈRES 3
Levallois flakes 2.

MESNIL-BENARD, ST. SAENS. Rough celt 1.

MORTAGNE, CAMP DE, INCHEVILLE. Pol-
ished celt, broken 1; large scrapers,
flakes, &c. 23.

PITRES, près ROUEN. Polished celt 1.

SOMMONY. Polished celt 1.

SOTTEVILLE-LÈS-ROUEN. Palc. flake 1.

SEINE-ET-MARNE (Dépt.)

Polished celt 1.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE. Polished celt 1.

CHELLES-SUR-MARNE. Hand-axes 16.

CHELLES RIBAUX, BALLASTIÈRE DE. Pol-
ished celt 1.

MELUN. Polished celts 2.

MORTERY. Rough celt 1; polished frag. 1;
polished celts 2.

PROVINS. Partly polished small celt 1.

ST. LOUP. Celts 2; core 1.

VULAINES. Small celt 1; tranchet 1

SEINE-ET-OISE (Dépt.)

AUVERS. Polished celt 1.

CERGY. Hand-axe 1.

DRIGNANCOURT. Arrow-head, barbed and
tanged 1.

MANTES. Small celts 2.

FRANCE—*cont.*

PECQ, LE, VERSAILLES. Large flakes 2;
blades and points 5; hand-axe 1.
VILLENEUVE-ST. GEORGES. Polished celt 1;
blades 2.

SOMME (Dépt.)

Hand-axes 2.

- *ABBEVILLE 3
Hand-axes 12; Levallois flakes 2; flake
impts. 2; celts 2.
ACHEUX. Polished celt 1.
AMIENS (and near). Hand-axe 1; polished
celt 1; end-scrapers 5; flake 1.
BERTANGLES, près AMIENS. Polished celt 1.
BRAY-SUR-SOMME. Small polished celts 3.
CHAULNES. Polished celt 1.
*MESNIÈRES près ABBEVILLE 3
Polished celt 1.
*MONTIÈRES, AMIENS 3
Large flakes 3; celt 1. (Implements are
labelled 'MONTIERS' but Abbé Breuil
says no Montiers near Amiens—
only Montières)
*MOULIN QUIGNON, ABBEVILLE 3
Hand-axes 14; flake impts. 2.
POIX. Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged
2; small polished celts 4.
*ST. ACHEUL, AMIENS 1
Hand-axes 119; large flakes 3.
ST. VALÉRY-SUR-SOMME. Neol. scrapers 2.
SOMME TOURBIÈRES. Small hand-axe on
flake.
TANFLOS, ABBEVILLE. Polished celts 3.
VALINES. Celt 1.

TARN-ET-GARONNE (Dépt.)

BRUNIQUEL. End-scrapers 6; gravers 2;
tranchets 5; blades and points 25; bone
impts. 3; core 1; various 20; microliths
847.
MONTAUBAN. Polished celt 1.
ROUECOR. Small tanged flake 1.
VERDIER, LE, MONTAUBAN. Celts 21;
hammer-stone 1; bone 1.

VAR (Dépt.)

BARGEMON. Small polished celt 1.
BAUME-POUTERRI, GROTTÉ DE, CHÂTEAU-
DOUBLE. Human vertebra 1.
ST. POL-DU-VAR. Small scraper 1.
TORRENT DE CHAUDRON. Scraper and
flake 2.

FRANCE—*cont.*

VAUCLUSE (Dépt.)

APT. Flakes and points 6.
AVIGNON. Small polished celt 1.
CARPENTRAS. Polished celt 1.
GARGAS. Small points 5.
GROTTE DES FÉES. Flake 1.
VAISON. Small polished celt 1.

VIENNE (Dépt.)

COUSSAY LES BOIS, POITIERS. Hand-axes
7; flake 1.
GIRAUDIÈRE, LEUGNY. Hand-axe 1.
LEUGNY. Hand-axe 1.
POITIERS (near). Hand-axes 2.
VERLET (COUSSAY-LES-BOIS). Hand-axe 1.

YONNE (Dépt.)

Chipped celts 7; polished celt 1.
BEURSE (BÈURS?). Flat triangular hand-
axe 1.
ÉVRY. Blade 1.
*VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVÊQUE, SENS 10
Hand-axes 3; celts 3.
*VILLIERS-LOUIS, SENS 10
Small chipped celt 1; polished and
partly polished celts 3; hand-axes 2.

Uncertain

BAC (?BERRY-AU-BAC). Small rough celt 1
BOIS SABLONNIÈRE, COINCY?. Point 1;
blade 1.
BRÈCHE. Blade 1.
COUVER, LOT. Round scraper 1.
?CROIX DE LINARD. Hand-axe 1.
HAUTERIVE. Perforated axe-hammer 1.
LESSART. Hand-axe 1.
LUCENAY. Arrow-head, barbed and tanged
1.
MONTFAUCON. Scraper 1.
MORTMILLE. Small rough celts 2.
PIERREFIT. Polished celt 1.
ST. LÉON (LENDREVIE). Point 1.
SALIGNAC. Small celts 2.
TOULOUZANE, LA. Scraper 1.
VAULOUBEAU, GROTTÉ DE. Core and
blades 4.
?VEUTY. Polished celt 1.

GERMANY

Small polished celt 1.
*HALBERSTADT 71
Small polished celts 2.

HORNIBURG (Barrow near), LÜNEBERG
HEATH, HANOVER. Flint dagger of
Danish type 1.

LEIPSI. Long polished chisels 2.

LETZEN, HOLSTEIN. Flint dagger of
Danish type 1.

QUEDLINBURG. Small polished celts 3.

*VOLKSHEIM (near KREUZNACH) 71

Perforated axe-hammer 1.

*WIESBADEN 71

Long polished chisel 1; polished celt 1.

GREECE and ISLANDS

Small obsidian flakes 33; obsidian points
and scrapers 5; borer 1; discs 2; cores
9; small polished celts 4; biconical
impt. 1; stone scrapers 2; pierced ball
1; arrow-heads, hollow-based 1; leaf-
shaped, &c. 11.

*AMORGOS 81

Obsidian core 1.

ARGOLIS. Small polished celts 3.

ARGOS. Small polished celt 1.

ATHENS. Small polished celt 1.

BEOTIA. Small polished celts 3.

CORINTH. Large ground celt 1; small
polished celts 3; obsidian core 1.

*CRETE 81

Small celts 5; small obsidian flakes 32;
large obsidian flake 1; obsidian core 1;
quartzite flake 1.

ELIS. Small polished celt 1.

LIOSIA (PLAIN OF APHIDNA). Flakes 2.

MARATHON. Flint flake 1.

*MELOS (MILO) 81

Small obsidian flakes 19; obsidian cores
5.

MYCENAE. Pebble 1; frags. of pottery 3.

PELOPONNESE. Polished celt 1.

*PIRÆUS 81

Obsidian cores 2.

SAMOS. Small polished celts 3.

THERA. Ground celts 3.

VULCANO. Obsidian point and notched
flake 2.

HOLLAND

Polished celts (1 of Scandinavian type)
2; arrow-heads, barbed and tanged
18; triangular 1.

HUNGARY

Small polished celt 1.

ITALY

Large polished celt 1; flakes and points
5; small polished celt 1; arrow-heads,
barbed and tanged 11, others 2;
bronze flanged axe 1.

*SOUTH ITALY 77

Paleolithic hand-axes 4.

*ABRUZZI 77

Point on blade 1; arrow-heads, barbed
and tanged 3 (one serrated).

*AREZZO 77

Palc. flakes 18; long blade 1; small hand-
axe 1; points on blades 11; leaf-
shaped points 5; black pierced celts 4;
small polished celts (1 pierced) 12;
point 1; tanged point with one barb 1;
square notched flake 1; polishing
stone 1; long narrow celt 1; perforated
axe-hammer (granite) 1; blades and
points 105; cores 5; polished celts 7;
polished slab 1; pierced object 1;
hammer-stone 1; arrow-heads: hol-
low based 1, barbed and tanged 199,
others 24.

ASSISI. Point 1; arrow-heads, barbed and
tanged 3.

*BAGNI DI VALDIERI 77

Flint spear-head 1.

BARI. Blades 2; arrow-heads, barbed and
tanged 15; other 1.

BASTIA, near ASSISI (TIBER GRAVELS).
Large rough flake 1.

BODIO (LAGO DI VARESE). Small scrapers,
points, &c. 14; arrow-heads: leaf-
shaped 5; barbed and tanged 1.

CAPITINATI. Flakes 3; long blade 1.

CETONA. Arrow-heads: barbed and tanged
5 (one serrated).

CONCHA, near PORTO D'ANZIO. Obsidian
core 1.

CORNERO. Arrow-head, barbed and tanged
1.

CUMA. Small polished celt 1.

GAGGIO (LAGO DI VARESE). Small scrapers
and flakes 6; arrow-head, barbed and
tanged 1.

GOLASECCA. Pottery whorl 1.

LAGOZZA. Small blades 2; pottery whorl 1.

LOMBARDY. Blades 6.

*MAGNA GRAECIA 77

Blades 3; polished celt 1; grooved axe-
hammer 1.

ITALY—*cont.*

MENTONE (ITALIAN CAVE). End-scrapers 3; box of scraps and chips.

METAPONTUM. Arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1.

NAPLES. Ground celts 3; long blade 1; arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1.

ORVIETO. Core 1; polished oval stone 1.

*PERUGIA 77

Hand-axes 4; discs 2; paleo. flakes 15; points on blades 9; long leaf-shaped points 2; polished celts 5; cores 5; blades and points 133; Solutré type 1; point with 1 barb 1; arrow-heads: barbed and tanged 89; others 2; microlith 1.

RADICOFANI. Flake 1.

ROME. Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 12.

SARDINIA. Small polished celt 1.

SIENNA. Arrow-head, barbed and tanged 1.

SYBARIS. Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 2.

TARENTUM. Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 2.

TRASIMENO. Arrow-heads, barbed and tanged 4.

TUSCANY. Small polished celts 3.

VARESE, LAGO DI. Hammer-stone 1; small ground celt 1; flat celt 1; flint knife 1; scrapers 2; leaf-shaped points 7.

NORWAY

STAVANGER (near). Points and blades 6.

PORTUGAL

Polished celt 1.

SCANDINAVIA

Flint knives and daggers (1 serrated) 54; sickles 10; chipped and polished celts 51; gouges 7; pierced celt 1; rough celts 15; tranchet axe 1; hones and polishing stones 11; battle-axes 16; axe-hammers (two imperfectly perforated) 3; whorls 2; various 5.

SPAIN

Ground and polished celts 7.

*ALHAMA DE GRANADA 75

Ground and polished celts 20.

SPAIN—*cont.*

*CADIZ 75

Polished celts 4.

CALAÑAS, HUELVA. Grooved pebble 1.

CUENCA. Ground celt 1; polished celt 1.

CUEVA DE MUJER (ALHAMA DE GRANADA).

Flint blades 3; stone bracelets (parts of) 2; bone impts. 3; teeth 2.

GRANADA. Ground celts 2.

HUELVA. Large notched flat stone 1.

MÁLAGA. Ground celt 1.

TALAVERA. Ground celt 1.

VERA. Ground celt 1.

XERES. Polished celt 1.

SWEDEN

Celts 6; flint sickles 5; daggers 9; chisels 2; blades 5; pierced pendant 1; gouges 2; axe-hammer 1; mace-head 1; perforated axe-hammers 5; pottery whorls 2.

SKÅNE (SCANIA)

Celts 11; gouges 6; hammer 1; small knife 1; blade 1; chisel 1.

ALBOHÄRAD. Celts 8; polished gouge 1.

AUGUSTUSBERG, MÁLMÖ. Celt 1.

BARSEBÄCK. Celts 2.

BAVA. Celt 1.

BILLEBERGE. Rough celt 1; point 1.

BJERROD. Celts 3.

BLEKINGE. Celt 1.

BORRBY. Celt 1.

FREDERIKSUM. Large chipped celt 1.

HALMSTAD GARA. Large hone 1.

HERSLÖF. Celt 1.

LIMHAMN. Celts 3.

*LINDORBACKEN 67

Tranchet celt 1; arrow-heads: hollow-based 1; tranchet type 1; petits tranchets 3.

LOMMA. Celt 1.

LUND. Celts (chipped and polished) 49; tranchet axe 1; flint dagger (frag.) 1; gouges 5; axe-hammer 1.

ST. ÅBY. Celt 1.

SÄBYHOLM, LUND. Celt 1.

TOMELILLA. Celts 2.

TORNAH. Celt 1.

VESTR TORNAH. Celts 3.

SWITZERLAND

ENDINGEN. Bone point 1.

KESSERLOCH. Small blades 2.

MONT SALEVE (GENEVA). Flakes and blades 14; core 1.

SWISS LAKE DWELLINGS

Celts 28; antler impts. 8; cut bones 2; bone and antler points 16; bone chisels 2; tooth (bear's?) pendant 1; boar's tusk 1; long blades 2; axe-hammers (frags.) 3; anvil-stones 5; arrow-heads 20; pottery loom weights (annular) 3; flint pick in antler haft 1; celt in wooden haft 1; antler hafts 5; stone whorls 8; frags. of burnt daub 3; boxes of glass frags., iron points, &c.

BIENNE, LAKE OF

Bone point in antler haft 1; bone points 32; bone and antler chisels 19; roe-deer antler 1.

*LATRINGEN (OR LATTRINGEN)

Celts in antlers 5; antler hafts 3; antler axe-hammers 3; pierced stone pendant 1; arrow-heads 5; bone harpoon 1; bone point 1.

*LOCRAZ (LOCRAZ) OR LÜSCHERZ.

Stone whorls 3; celts in antlers 5; flint knives, hafted 4; antler hafts 9; celts 16; antler and bone scoops 3; antler axe-hammer 1; long blades 11; points 2; broad blade 1; pierced pendants (stone) 2; bone points 9; bone and antler chisels 11; stone chisel 1; hone 1; bone pendants 3; bone and antler impts. 14; worked wood 1; axe-hammers (and frag.) 4; hammer-stone 1; small flake 1; arrow-head 1; pottery frag. 1; textile in glass 1; bottles of seeds 2; animal jaw-bones 2.

MÖRINGEN. Celts 2; pierced wood 1; bone points, &c. 7; stone mould for hook 1; polisher 1; anvil-stone 1; bone 1; pottery loom weights 2 (1 annular, 1 pyramidal); pottery whorls 5; bronze pins, rings, &c. 33.

NIDAU STEINBERG. Pottery loom weight (annular) 1.

OEFALI. Celt in antler 1.

*SCHAFFIS.

Stone whorl 1; textiles in glass 3; celt in

SWITZERLAND—cont.

antler 1; antler hafts 5; celts 12; antler picks 4; antler axe-hammer 1; broad scrapers 2; point 1; arrow-head 1; flakes 8; side-scrapers 2; hammer-stones 2; bone points, &c. 31; antler chisels 2; curved bone with loop 1; boar tusks 2; tooth pendant 1; worked wood 1; axe-hammer (frag.) 1; roe-deer antler 1.

*SUTZ

Stone whorl 1; celt in antler 1; flint knife hafted 1; antler hafts 4; celt 1; long blades 2; arrow-head 1; scrapers (1 crystal) 4; polisher 1; bone points 3; boar's tusk 1; axe-hammers (and frags.) 5; pierced antler 1.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF

ERMATINGEN. Celt 1.

NUSSDORF (OR NUSDORF). Celts 2; blades 2; bone points 3.

UEBERLINGERSEE. Stone chisel 1.

*WANGEN

Pottery whorls 5; bone points, knives, &c. 9; pierced teeth 2; pottery frags. 4; bottles of burnt wood, nuts, &c. 6; frags. of burnt daub 2; textiles in glass 2; celts in antlers 2; antler hafts 7; celts 24; antler pick 1; blades and flakes 24; arrow-heads 4; bone points 14; chisels 6; pendants 3; bone object 1; hammer-stones 8; hones (?) 2; end-scraper 1; axe-hammer (frag.) 1; antler axe-pick 1; worked antler 1; pottery loom weight (annular) 1.

INKWYL, LAKE OF

Pottery frag. 1.

MOOSSEEDORF, LAKE OF

Pottery frags. 5; bottle of seeds 1; celts 5; antler pick 1; trimmed blade 1; graver and scraper 1; arrow-heads 3; bone points 3; bone chisels 6; flakes and scrapers (1 crystal) 3; hammer-stones 2; anvil-stone 1; worked antler 1.

MORAT, LAKE OF

GRENG. Worked bone 1.

SWITZERLAND—cont.

NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE OF

Stone whorl 1; antler haft 1; celt 1;
arrow-heads 2; long flint saw 1; hammer-stone 1.

*AUVERNIER

Pottery frag. 1; stone whorl 1; antler
hafts 3; celts 2; antler axe-hammers
2; pierced antler 1; bone saw 1;
points and scraper 3; bone points
and chisel 5; wood point (pierced)
1; axe-hammer (pierced) 1; hammer-
stone 1.

BEVAIX. Antler hafts 2.

CHAMPREVEYRES. Bone chisel 1.

CHEVROUX, NEUCHÂTEL. Antler haft 1.

COLOMBIER. Stone whorl 1; blade 1.

CONCISE. Frags. of pottery 2; antler haft 1.

CORCELETES. Celts 4; arrow-head 1.

CORTAILLOD. Pottery whorl 1.

ESTAVAYER. Pottery whorls 2; stone whorl
1; celt in antler 1; long blades 3; arrow-
head, tanged 1; bone points 2; bone
chisel 1.

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SWITZERLAND—cont.

FONT. Bone point 1.

HAUTERIVE, NEUCHÂTEL. Antler haft 1;
bone point 1.

PORT ALBAN. Stone whorl 1.

ST. BLAISE, BIENNE. Bone point 1; bone
chisels 2.

NUSSBAUM (or NUSSBAUMEN), LAKE OF
NIEDERWYL. Blade 1.

PFÄFF IKON, LAKE OF

ROBENHAUSEN. Pottery whorl 1; textiles
in glass 3; boxes of seeds, bread, and
nuts 6; celts in antlers 3; antler hafts 2;
celts 3; antler impts. 2; long blade 1;
points and scrapers 8; arrow-head 1;
bone 1; bone and antler points 10; bone
chisels 6; antler haft 1; hammer-stone
1.

ZÜRICH, LAKE OF

ZÜRICH (near). Long blade 1.

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